

WE WERE THE 46TH



The History of the 46th Battalion in The Great War of 1914-18

Ian Polanski

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THE HISTORY OF THE 46TH BATTALION IN THE GREAT WAR OF 1914-18

BY

IAN LEONARD POLANSKI

**PUTTEES AND PUGGAREES
TOWNSVILLE, AUSTRALIA.**

**FOR ROLLIE, CLARRIE, AND JACK.
"LEST WE FORGET"**

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Late entries into the Battalion Nominal Roll can be found at the end of the roll Also, names that appear to be in the main text and missing from the roll may have only been attached to the Battalion for a short period of time

KEY TO "ARMY SPEAK" & ABBREVIATIONS

PTE	Private
DVR	Driver
L/CPL	Lance Corporal
T/CPL	Temporary Corporal
CPL	Corporal
L/SGT	Lance sergeant
T/SGT	Temporary Sergeant
SGT	Sergeant
CQMS	Company Quartermaster Sergeant
RQMS	Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant
QM	Quartermaster
CSM	Company Sergeant Major
RSM	Regimental Sergeant Major
2/LT	Second Lieutenant
LT	Lieutenant
CAPT	Captain
MAJ	Major
LT/COL	Lieutenant Colonel
C.O.	Commanding Officer
HQ	Headquarters
COY	Company
BN	Battalion
BDE	Brigade
REGT	Regiment
DIV	Division
MG COY	Machine Gun Company
ALTM	Australian Light Trench Mortar Battery
ASC	Army Service Corps
CORPS SCHOOL	Training Establishment
ADHQ	Australian Division Headquarters (usually preceded by a number)
RFT	Reinforcement
TFD	Transferred
AMC	Army Medical Corps
PNR	Pioneers
AFC	Australian Flying Corps
RMO	Regimental Medical Officer
KIA	Killed In Action
DOW	Died Of Wounds
DOD	Died Of Disease
POW	Prisoner Of War
ENG	England
AUST	Australia
1 MILE	1.6 km
1POUND	450 gm
PILL BOX	Concrete fortification designed to withstand artillery fire

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Members of the 46th Battalion photographed shortly after the fighting at Monument Wood, May, 1918. (AWM No: E02307)

FOREWORD

Why did I decide to write the history of the 46th Battalion? Why did we forget about the 46th Battalion for so long? I decided to write this history because firstly I had relatives who served and died with the Battalion, and when trying to find out a bit more about their Battalion family I came to a dead end. There was no written history on the 46th Battalion, apart from what was in the Australian War Memorial and personal diaries, etc. This frustrated me to the point of saying, "I'll do it myself." It didn't turn out to be that easy. How do you start? Who do you ask for assistance? Well I asked the Australian War Memorial, who have indeed been very helpful and patient with me, and I asked a complete stranger by the name of Cameron Simpson. Cameron is a fellow soldier who was based in Townsville with the 4th Field Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery. He had just written a book called "*Maygar's Boys*" and I saw it advertised with his name in one of the local papers. I gave Cameron a call and told him that I had been thinking of writing a book myself. He asked what about, and when I said the 46th Battalion he knew what a huge task it would be, but just said "Go for it." That's why I am sitting here now writing the foreword for "*We Were The 46th*", for without his assistance and that of another historian, Carl Johnson, I never would have even thought that finding the relatives of ex members, and the personal treasures that they held in reference to the Battalion would be as effective as it was, with those relatives being mentioned in the acknowledgements of this book.

I will never be satisfied in what I have found, for there will always be more information out there that I haven't turned up in my research. There will always be the little incidents between mates (and enemies for that matter), that have now been lost to time and will never be known to those of us that were not directly involved with the Battalion. This is my greatest disappointment, but then again, some things may be better left to the memories of those involved. (Imagine being a fly on the wall at one of their reunions.)

Another reason for writing this book was a sense of duty to all those who served; to see that they are never forgotten, and that we as a nation remember our duty as Australian's; to never forget the sacrifice that these men *willingly* gave to their country.

The crippled and out of work ex-diggers from the depression may be gone, but I hope that those of you who read this, agree with it or not, just remember those who count the most when it comes to times of adversity; our servicemen, past and present.

Ian Polanski.

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CHAPTER ONE

THE BIRTH OF A BATTALION

After the disastrous events at **Gallipoli** and the subsequent evacuation of that tragic peninsula in December of 1915, the 1st AIF once again returned to **Egypt** to reorganize and re-equip its' battalions with the thousands of new troops that had arrived from Australia. These men were as eager as any that came before them to join in with those that had already seen action at Gallipoli, and wanted to finish the job that had been started.

It was at this time that the Australian Government decided that it could maintain five infantry divisions. The First, Second, and ANZAC Divisions' had already been formed and had served with distinction at Gallipoli. The Third Division was to be raised in Australia, with the Fourth and Fifth Divisions' to be raised out of the "Reos" in Egypt and of those that were still arriving. This had originally caused some worry to the higher command in the AIF, as the new divisions would be extremely raw compared to their companions in the First, Second, and Australian and New Zealand Division. This was avoided by splitting the experienced troops of the First and Second Divisions in half, along with the Fourth Brigade of the ANZAC Division. Some were to stay with their original formations, replacing their lost numbers with the reinforcements from Australia, while the rest were to form the new units with the recruits from Australia that were left. In doing this, the AIF would now have four divisions with an even amount of experience throughout.

The Fourth Division was to consist of the 4th, 12th, and 13th Brigades. The 4th Brigade had already been in existence since 1914 and had served at Gallipoli as part of the Australian and New Zealand Division, its battalions were as follows:

The 13th from N S W, the 14th from Victoria (Jackas' Mob, named after the famous Captain Albert Jacka), the 15th from Queensland and Tasmania, and the 16th from W A and S A.

The 12th Brigade was formed from the 4th brigade by transferring two companies from each of the battalions of the 4th to form the nucleus of the new battalions in the 12th (although it is said that Albert Jacka was given the task of hand-picking as fairly as possible, the members of the 14th to be sent to the 46th). The 45th Battalion was formed from the 13th Battalion, the 46th from the 14th, the 47th from the 15th, and the 48th from the 16th. The 13th Brigade was formed by using troops from the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Division.

Thus, on February 24, 1916, at **Tel-El-Kebir**, the 46th Battalion was born, with 5 officers and 361 other ranks being transferred from the 14th Battalion. A member of the 14th at the time, 2636 Cpl E J Rule, wrote about the split in his book, "*Jacka's Mob*" in the following way:

"At the time of the reshuffle, Bert Jacka was our company sergeant-major, and it was his duty to draw up a list of men who were to be transferred to the new battalion. The duty was an invidious one. I have no doubt that Bert endeavoured to be perfectly fair to both battalions, but for a few days our lines were a seething mass of discontent. Men gathered together and cursed those who saw fit to separate brother from brother. It was common talk among the N C O's that Bert had submitted a list and it had been rejected."

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Again he sent in a list containing the names of all his old coppers with his own name at the top. The upshot was a remarkable scene. A few days later we were drawn up on parade, and the final stage of the great separation began. I can still see Jacka standing in front of the company, his heels together, and disgust and rebellion written all over his face, as he called out

"The following sergeants fall out on the right, Sergeant _____, Sergeant _____." At that stage Jacka had to stop, for _____ had the floor. "By gum Bert, but this is a bit of all right! No more soldiering for me! You can make out a sick report, because I'm off to hospital. To think that a man has never left the Battalion and been in every stunt, and now he's to be chucked out like this. Bah, I thought you were a copper of mine!"

So much from _____, _____ language would need recording on asbestos. Having finished with the sergeants, Jacka called out the names of the corporals. Anxiously we waited for each one, but mine was not among them. With delight I realized that I was to remain with the 14th Battalion."

The 46th Battalion then marched into camp on March, 3, to help form the 12th Brigade, with Brigadier General Glasfurd appointed Brigade Commander. The original key appointments in the Battalion were as follows:

Major Geoffrey Trollope Lee of The Kings Royal Rifle Corps (a British regular, who before the war was severely wounded whilst fighting the Boer forces in South Africa), was promoted to Lt/Col and appointed to the position of Commanding Officer,

Lt W R Davidson was promoted to Captain and appointed to the position of Battalion Adjutant,

Lt V Coutie was appointed to the position of Battalion Quartermaster, and finally,

Major H K Denham was appointed to the position of Battalion Second in Command.

It is also worth noting here, that apart from some reinforcements from W A and N S W, the 46th's main source of manpower, as in the 14th's, was from Victoria.

At first, considerable difficulty was encountered in trying to conduct elementary training of the troops. This was caused by the constant transfers to and from other units and the reorganisation that was happening within the Battalion. Another factor was the endless fatigue parties that had to be supplied to draw stores and equip the Battalion, added in to this were all the inoculations and vaccinations that were also necessary at the time. This routine went on until late March, and culminated on the 22nd of that month when the Battalion was inspected by HRH The Prince Of Wales.

The events that were to happen next in this Battalion's short history were to be remembered by the members of the 46th, and the whole of the 12th Brigade for that matter for a long time to come.

THE MARCH TO SERAPEUM

On March 27, 1916, the 46th Battalion as a part of the 12th Brigade proceeded on a march from Tel-El-Kebir to **Serapeum**. This march was done as a part of the relief of the 1st Division, which was to be sent to France and was in this area to guard the **Suez Canal** from the Turkish forces that were thought to be present at this time. The dress for this march was to be full marching order, including full water bottles, rations, 120 rounds of SAA (small arms ammunition). Then there were other items such as blankets, sewing kits called "Hussifs", presents from home and locally bought souvenirs; add to this, spare boots, shaving equipment and rifle, and the weight to be carried was approximately 25-30 kilograms, or 60 pounds. All of this was now expected to be taken on the man for a three day trek across some of the hottest desert in the world, over a distance of approximately 40 miles, or 65 km.

Brigadier Glasfurd, who at this time was the commander of the 12th Brigade, stated the following: "*The 12th Brigade within a month of its formation has been called on to make a three-day march under service conditions. The first stage is 15 miles, the second stage is also 15 miles, and the third 9 miles, over heavy sand; water and transport are limited. For young troops unaccustomed to marching, this will be a severe test; the difficulties can, however, be foreseen; and they can be overcome by preparation and by strict attention to march discipline and to all orders issued.*" To make the march a little bit more comfortable the troops had also been issued with British sun helmets and cotton uniforms.

At 1530 hrs on March 27, 1916, the 46th Battalion left Tel-El-Kebir, and marched to **Kassassin**, of which it reached at 2000 hrs after a distance of 12 miles. At 0615 hrs the next morning it started out for **Mahsama**, which was a distance of three miles, here it rested, for marching during the heat of the day would have been suicidal for the inexperienced troops, a sad fact that another brigade was to soon find out. At 1530 hrs on the same day, the 46th resumed its' march to **Maghama** of which was a further 8 miles and bivouacked for the night. The feeling of finally being able to stop and rest must have been one of sheer relief for most of the young and lightly trained recruits fresh from Australia. The ability to take off your boots (that probably didn't fit in the first place, and more than likely being brand new felt as stiff as walking with a vice on your feet) would have been one of sheer elation; however, don't relax too quickly, because you would no sooner find yourself asleep and waking up at reveille the next morning with a horrible feeling of severe hunger, and the knowledge that there would not be much time before you were off and into it again. The fine sands working their way into your boots, the flies buzzing and crawling around your face with the heat and searing sun, just keep going and try to keep your mates going; it can't last forever!

Once again, at 0600 hrs the next morning the Battalion started out for **Moascar**, which was a distance of three miles. On reaching Moascar, the 46th didn't resume its' march until 0615 hrs the next morning when it marched into camp at Serapeum. The following notes are from the Battalion diary and relate to the conduct of the march.

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NOTES ON MARCH - Weather- hot, Water- scarce, Surface of ground- very deep sand.

Above was largely responsible for the considerable number of men who fell out, as on 30th when the weather was cooler abundant supply of water available and the going better only 6 men fell out as against over 100 on the two previous days.

Other causes were bad fitting equipment and boots, lack of march discipline and efficient supervision by platoon commanders and NCO's and lack of training in marching with full pack and ammunition. A very necessary point to be noted was that it is absolutely necessary for every man to discipline himself with regard to economizing water and rations. The greatest number of men fell out on the 29th. This was chiefly owing to the fact that the majority of the men had drunk all their water and eaten all their rations during and after the long march on 28th and therefore were obliged to march on the 29th with empty water bottles and empty stomachs.

Upon arriving at Serapeum the Battalion gained 255 other ranks from the First Division and 191 further reinforcements from the 2nd Training Battalion. As it turns out, the "Reos" from the First Division were all of that division's outcasts that were thought of as undesirable to be taken to France. The 46th and the 12th brigade on the whole, worked with these "outcasts" and became one of the most formidable fighting forces during the war, in of all places, the Western Front in France.

On April 5, 1916, the 46th marched approximately five miles to a new camp called the **Railhead**. It was noted after the march that the troops had certainly listened to the points brought out on the Tel-El-Kebir march; on the whole it was a 100% better effort. From here, the emphasis was placed on training, with great attention being paid to the training of signallers, grenadiers, and to the principles of musketry. A special course was also conducted for all of the NCO's in the Battalion that was run by Major H. K. Denham and Captain F. M. Couchman. The class proved a great success and useful knowledge was obtained by all involved with great credit being given to the two instructors.

On April, 17, the Battalion received orders to occupy the defensive positions that were east of Serapeum, and on the 21st, marched approximately five miles to these positions where it came under the direct command of Brigadier General Anthill of the 3rd Light Horse Brigade. Turkish forces were active in this area at the time and attacked **Katia** on April, 23, ensuring that wiring and digging became the order of the day for all ranks of the 46th.

All the rations and water for the troops were brought up to the front by camel transport and the amount of water for washing and drinking was only one gallon per man, per day, a big drop from being able to go swimming in the Suez Canal in their spare time!

The Battalion spent approximately one month in the line and the men picked up valuable information in fire control and preparing defensive positions. This time also gave the various commanders experience in exercising independent command. All this experience would soon be put to the ultimate test in the blood bath of the Somme and Flanders, where every bit of physical and mental ability would be used to the limits and beyond.

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The 46th was finally relieved from its' duties in the front line on May, 17, by the 52nd Battalion, with Brigadier Anthill saying he was very satisfied at the amount and quality of work that had been done in improving the defensive positions

From here the 46th marched to the Railhead where it bivouacked, and on the next day marched back to Serapeum with the men again showing a marked improvement in their march discipline and fitness.

Whilst at Serapeum, the 46th concentrated on re-equipping, cleaning gear, training, and resting, when on May, 31, orders were received to proceed to France on June, 2. The Battalion entrained at Serapeum and was taken to **Alexandria**, embarking for France on the appointed date aboard H.M.T "KINSFAUNS CASTLE", and after an overnight wait in Alexandria harbour, the men were finally underway on June 3, 1916.

MONTHLY NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS MONTH ENDING 31st MAY 1916

Lt/Col	Lee G.T.	Commanding Officer
Major	Denham H.K.	2nd in Command
Capt	Davidson W.R.	Adjutant (KIA 16/8/17)
Lt	Couttie V.J.G.	Quartermaster
Capt	Edgley J.	
Capt	Waite E.J. (POW 11/4/17)	
Capt	Couchman F.M	
Capt	Brooks W.C.	
Lt	Moorhouse L J. (KIA 1/10/16)	
Lt	Purnell F.O. (KIA 13/11/16)	
Lt	Harrington A	
Lt	McPherson J.J. (KIA 12/6/17)	
Lt	Davis H.G (KIA 11/4/17)	
2/Lt	Simonson P.W.	
2/Lt	Cunningham R.	
2/Lt	Milne G.E. (DOW 5/4/18)	
2/Lt	Craig L C.A.	
2/Lt	Forest H.G.	
2/Lt	Bull L. (DOW 6/4/18)	
2/Lt	Payne D.B.	
2/Lt	Syme W.A.	
2/Lt	Cornwall E.McI	
2/Lt	Hall J.K. (KIA 8/8/18)	
2/Lt	McEgan W.	

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2/Lt
2/Lt
2/Lt
2/Lt

Pentland W.C.
Wallace A.W.
Muriel A.J.C.
Shepherd A.S.

Capt

Browning D.de.C

Medical Officer

Strength of Officers = 29

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CHAPTER THREE

FRANCE, THE ARRIVAL

The voyage from Alexandria to **Marseilles** in France was made in perfect weather, with no incident of any kind and the men having a rest on board ship after the trials of service in Egypt. On the June 8, 1916, the 46th Battalion arrived at Marseilles, not to the brass bands and cheering that the 2nd Division received, but to the expressions of gratitude from the master of the "Kinsfauns Castle" The diggers had been well behaved, left the ship clean, and there was still some cutlery on board for the next load of troops to embark on the ship, even though the men thought the food was bad enough to kill a brown cattle dog!

After disembarking and now sporting their new colour patch; a circle with colours of gold above blue, (the same colours as their parent battalion the 14th) the men marched through the streets of Marseilles and entrained for **Bailleul** in the north of France. Most of the troops were placed into rail trucks a mode of travel that they would become very used to in the coming years, along with foot power.

The scenery in this part of France being summertime was nothing short of magnificent, and the following narrative has been taken from the diary of 4972, Pte Ernest Rolland Touzel, a farm labourer from **Cudgewa, Victoria**, writing of his trip from Marseilles as a reinforcement to the 46th Rollie, as he was known all his life joined the AIF on August 13, 1915, with the 14th Battalion, and was transferred to the 46th whilst training in Egypt. He was killed in action on April 5, 1917.

Arrived at Marseilles at 1500. The town is built on the sides of the hills on each side of the port, and is very picturesque, the railway runs along the sides of the hills with tunnels in places, and there are German prisoners working on the wharves and embankments. Once we entrained, we travelled all through the night, and we passed through 23 tunnels along the coast. The houses are built of stones with tiled roofs. We followed a river till about 1000. The country is hilly and has marvellous vegetation with vineyards, orchards, gardens, and crops with different types of flowers being in abundance. Everywhere, the old men and women are tilling the fields.

In the book entitled, "The Chronicle Of The 45th Battalion", the writer described the troops of the time as feeling like "schoolboys on a holiday," and when the troop trains passed through the various towns and villages, they could be seen cheering the local inhabitants; who would reply whenever the trains stopped by giving the diggers cigarettes, fruit, and flowers. It was also during these stops that the men started to pick up their first words of the French language and many an amusing conversation was struck up, with the Diggers using their new found skills in French.

On June, 11, the 46th arrived at Bailleul and marched to **Outtersteene** where it was allocated billets. During this time, the Battalion was equipped with gas helmets and other shortages, and was put through gas training and musketry lessons, and as Lord Kitchener had recently died, a memorial service was held in his honour. The men were also inspected by the commander of the 2nd British Army, General Sir Hubert Plumer.

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The billets in this area of France were much the same as any other in the country. They were usually farm yard barns or various other types of buildings; they were cold, draughty, and damp, but the soldier's life is such that the only real time that was spent in doors was for sleep or rest periods, and in their first months in France, nearly all of the diggers' time was spent in training, training, and more training. However, night routine was a different thing altogether, if you weren't on guard duty or sleeping, most of the time would be spent at one of the local estaminets. Unlike the hotels that were well known to the diggers in Australia, these were more of a cafe type of affair, where hot, strong coffee (maybe with a nip of rum for good measure) was served, along with copious amounts of champagne and local beer. The soldier that had survived the horrors of the army rationing system could also become a French culinary genius, when the Madame of the establishment would cook chipped potatoes and omelettes for her tastebud starved patrons (although the effect of over indulgence would usually rear its ugly head the morning after.)

The average soldier was not stupid, and he took every chance available to relax and enjoy himself, for he knew that these pleasant times would be few and far between.

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CHAPTER FOUR

FLEURBAIX, A BAPTISM OF FIRE

After the cordial welcome to the cold weather and hot coffee of France, the members of the 46th were starting to wonder when they would be able to have a crack at Fritz. The “furphy” mill was well and truly in full swing, with all sorts of wild rumours being bandied about the place, when on July 2, 1916, the word was received to move.

At 1700 hrs on the 2nd, the 46th conducted a route march of approximately 7 miles to Saily and arrived at 1945 hrs where it went into billets. Then on the 3rd, the C O., one officer per company, platoon sergeants, grenadiers, scouts and lewis gunners went up to the trenches that were then held by the 4th Battalion of the 1st Division, two miles south west of Fleurbaix. It was here on the 5th, that the 46th took over the positions held by the 4th Battalion, with the change over beginning at 2300 hrs that night. The whole Battalion was placed in the front line on a frontage of 1500 yards and the relief was completed by 0100 hrs. Two companies of the 48th Battalion were placed in support, with the 45th Battalion on the right of the 46th, and the 13th Battalion of the 4th Brigade on the left. The weather at the time was fine and there were no casualties in the changeover.

On the 6th and 7th, the Battalion Diary had the following entries placed in it:

Enemy quiet in our sector. Gas Alarm at 2320 hrs and 2350 hrs. Four standing patrols were sent out at 2300 and returned at 0200- nothing to report. Sniper's post located. German sniper was shot from Bay 13-45 Trench.

In the morning, the atmosphere was heavy and misty. The machine guns were rather more active than usual. Two men wounded being the first casualties of the Battalion, 2218, Sgt Toleman, an electrician of Mortlake in Victoria, and 3120, Sgt Pontin, a labourer of Richmond in Victoria, (the latter being killed along with too many of his Battalion at Bullecourt), performed a very gallant action in carrying one of the wounded 75 yards across “No Mans Land” under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, bringing him in safely over our parapet. Both Sgts received congratulations from GOC of the Division.

In the afternoon, the enemy was a lot more active and his artillery blew in some of our dugouts and latrines. Our artillery retaliated by causing considerable damage to his parapet.

The following commentary, an account of the 46th's occupation of the trenches at Fleurbaix, has been taken from the diaries kept by Lt Sydney Albert Latimer, a salesman of Essendon, Victoria, whose brother Bert was killed in action with the 46th in late 1916. At this stage of the war, Lt Latimer held the rank of Lance Corporal:

Left our billet, full pack up etc, and marched through town, along different roads in single file in sections, of course as it was fairly dark we could not see much, but we saw many homestead's etc, smashed up through previous shellfire. A couple of mistakes were made by the guide, but the march was kept going at a very solid pace all through and by the time we reached our communicating trenches, some of the men were beginning to get very tired.

Just before reaching the communicating trenches a gas alarm was given. The helmets were put on very quickly, but some of the men were very excited and lost many articles through ditches,

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etc. My helmet being on so long caused my forehead to burn, therefore bringing out sores. Going through, some shrapnell shells exploded very near to us, but they caused no damage. I suppose that before we reached the front line, we went through about two or three miles of communicating trenches. We were sniped at a few times, but we were warned in time so we bobbed down in good time.

All the floors of the trenches were boarded throughout, also covered with wire netting to save slipping. Well, in time we reached the front line where at the time a fair amount of firing was taking place. Our section trench was 17/45, and on our left was a M.G. trench 18/45.

We man the trenches at --o'clock and stand to from--o'clock to--o'clock and then carry on. All this time there is an observer in each trench and his time depends on the circumstances for observing, generally an hour. I was on four hour's observation duty every day, slept in dugouts and of course did not have too much room. There was a small railway in rear of the trenches by which we received our supplies. One night while we were there, a shell landed and cut through and buried itself in the ground- unexploded!

The men had to do a fair amount of fatigues- was shelled twice- positions on our right and left were shelled heavily every day. Was on patrol duty two nights before leaving- had exciting time. Had to go through support and crawl through muck and barbed wire entanglement before reaching listening post. Under fire most of the time. Patrols go out at hour intervals and then return to lines at a certain time- were relieved by -- Battalion after our seven days turn and reached our billeting place, Sailly, after a very stiff march.

Lt Latimer enlisted in the AIF on July 20, 1915, with the 14th Battalion, and was transferred to the 46th on its formation in Egypt in 1916. He worked his way through the ranks until gaining his commission on Feb 22, 1918. The reader may notice that some of the dates and battalion names have been deleted from LT Latimer's diary. This was a requirement of the censor at the time. It should also be noted that diaries on the whole were frowned upon by the hierarchy.

The activities as stated by Lt Latimer went on daily until, July, 11, when the 46th was relieved by the 56th Battalion of the 5th Division, then marching to its' former billets at Sailly.

It was the 5th Division that was forced to endure a tragic loss of life in the coming weeks in the Battle of Fleurbaix, or Fromelles as some call it. The New British Army had lost 20,000 killed on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, and the higher staff started to entertain the idea of taking the pressure off them by using the lesser thought of Australian divisions as a ruse to draw German reserves away from the hard pressed Brits. The first of these "ruses" involving Australians was an attack at Fleurbaix by the Australian 5th Division on July, 19. The attack was a rushed affair, both in planning and preparation and thus turned out to be what many would call a criminally negligent act by staff officers, whom 90% of the time didn't even know what the area of attack looked like, apart from what they had read on a map. The losses of the 5th Division were 5,533 men; a loss that would hamper this fine divisions' effectiveness for many months. It seemed that in the coming months, the lessons learned from this stunt were very few if any at all.

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CHAPTER FIVE

POZIERES

On July 12, 1916, at 1700 hrs, the 46th Battalion marched from its' billets at Sailly to the former billets it occupied at Outtersteene. Here the men spent one day before entraining at **Bailleul West** at 0630 hrs on the morning of the 14th, arriving at **Doullens** at 1245 hrs where they detrained and marched to billets at **Berteaucourt**, a distance of 13 miles. A considerable amount of the men suffered from sore feet on this march, and this was put down to the fact that the diggers were not expecting to have to complete a march of this distance and had therefore not prepared their boots and feet sufficiently

To be able to imagine what was involved in entraining, detraining, and delivering a WW1 sized battalion (up to 1000 men at full strength), to its destination we have to first realise the amount of equipment that was needed to sustain a fighting unit in the field. Transport wagons that obviously have to include horses or mules, cookers, which consisted of steamers and boilers etc, which were also mounted on wagons. Then there were the assorted cooking utensils, pots, pans, and other assorted paraphernalia needed to feed 1000 hungry infantry soldiers (no easy task at the best of times). Add in crates of ammunition, heavy weapons, personal equipment, and you can have a logistic nightmare on your hands, however, after many months, this sort of situation would have been sorted out with the minimum of fuss by all involved.

The next routine task of an infantryman that could turn into a nightmare was the route march, once again this sort of exercise would also have become like second nature to the personnel involved, with the trained soldier learning to switch his mind off to the pain and incumbrance of a long route march, even the boredom. On most marches it was not an uncommon thing for an amount of soldiers to fall out, but if they were to seek sympathy from their comrades in arms, they were usually disappointed with the response they got. More often than not, the response to someone in this unfortunate situation was one of mock concern for his well being, his obviously incorrect choice of jobs, and calls for him to have a bit of "ticker", if of course he knew what the word meant.

At **Berteaucourt**, the 46th rested and trained for 12 days, during which time Lt Col Lee visited **Albert** and went over the scene of the recent fighting at **Fricourt** and **Mametz**. The troops had heard a lot of nightmarish stories about the fighting at these places and knew that they would soon be involved in something similar, they didn't have to wait long. On July, 23, troops of the 1st Australian Division attacked at **Pozieres**. The troops of the 1st, were at the time considered to be the most experienced in the AIF, as most had seen service at Gallipoli, however, the fighting that was to come at Pozieres would be remembered by all to be one of the most horrific periods of the war in France and Belgium, where sheer luck would more than likely be the soldiers best friend, rather than experience.

The 1st Division's attack at Pozieres was considered extremely successful, and when relieved by the 2nd Division during the period of 26-27, July the men had taken the objectives that had been allocated to them, but in the process had lost over 5,000 men, slightly less than the 5th Division

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at Fleurbaix. These casualties didn't seem to worry the staff officers who were miles away in comfortable chateau's, however, the average field officers and men of the fighting units were starting to wonder when their turn would come to "Go West "

It was on July, 27, that the 46th received orders to move with the rest of the 12th Brigade to the **Herrisart** area. The method of movement was to be a 15 mile march under good weather conditions and fair terrain; however, some days you win and some days you lose, and this was not to be the 46th's day. It had now become obvious that there was a morale problem within the Battalion; the march started off well enough, but soon turned into a deplorable mess. The 46th Battalion's effort was the worst in the 12th Brigade, with some 392 of its members falling out along the way. Brigadier Glasfurd told his officers that if the conditions laid down in his orders for marching were not followed, he would remove some of the leaders for incompetency.

After approximately two days at Herrisart, the Battalion moved on to **Vadencourt** and then on to the "**Brickfields**" at Albert and was placed under the command of the G O C 2nd Division. On this day, 1st of August, there were also new promotions within the Battalion:

Captain Edgley to Major,

Lieut Purnell, of **Newtown, Vic** (KIA 13/11/16) to Captain;

and Lieut Moorhouse (KIA 1/10/16) to Captain.

On August 3, 1916, four companies under the command of Major Denham moved into the front line south of Pozieres and were attached as carrying parties to the brigades of the 2nd Division. On August, 4, Battalion Headquarters moved to **Tara Hill** in reserve to the 2nd Division, with the companies mentioned above taking part in the 2nd Division's attack on the trench systems known as **OG 1**, and **OG 2**, which were situated on Pozieres Ridge. This attack was extremely successful with the 2nd Division taking its' objectives in a swift and workmanlike manner, however, the troops knew that the Germans would counterattack as soon as they were reorganized enough to do so.

Meanwhile, the troops of the 46th were re-supplying the diggers of the 2nd Division in their new positions with the extra ammunition etc, that they would soon require. Other jobs allotted to the 46th were the escorting and guarding of the numerous prisoners that were filing back to the rear of the newly captured area.

The expected counterattacks came and went, and from first to last were beaten off. The artillery that the enemy concentrated on these newly won positions was so ferocious that whole trench systems were obliterated and whole platoons of men simply disappeared into the soil of the ridge they were fighting for.

On August, 5, the 4th Division started the relief of the 2nd. The men of the 2nd who survived the terrible fighting of the last few days, were said to look like they had been through the fires of Hell its self. Once fully relieved, they lay on the ground where they stopped and looked completely stunned, some wrote letters home, and others slept, whilst others simply sat and stared into the distance, completely void of any outward feelings.

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The 46th was placed in reserve of the 12th Brigade and was employed on fatigue duties. One of the diggers involved in these fatigue duties was Pte A.H. Barker of the 46th's "A" Company. A fellow platoon member wrote the following about young Barker:

"They say that all soldiers are heroes, but some are more so than others.

It was at 5 P.M. on Aug. 5th that our boys were engaged on fatigue work, and, although it was hell, the lads stuck to their jobs, as Australians always do.

We were carrying provisions to our lads in the front line, and as I reached my destination with my load, Archie and another lad in my platoon followed me.

On our trip back we got it hot from Fritz's artillery with a high explosive shell landing right on us. Archie and another lad were killed by the concussion. Archie was liked by all in "A" Company, and died a noble death helping the boys who had done such good work the previous night."

On August, 8, the 46th relieved the 45th Battalion in support positions in the right sector of the Brigade front. "A" Company with "B" Company, went into positions at **Hedge Lane**, with "C" Company and "D" Company in support at **Pozieres Trench** and **Sunken Road**. "B" and "D" Companies relieved "A" and "C" Companies respectively on August, 10, and when on August, 12, the 45th attacked at the **German Switch Line** "B" Coy supplied bombing and working parties as required. It was one of these bombing parties that joined in to help the 6th Cameron Highlanders of the 15th Scottish Division in their desperate fight for **Munster Alley**. C.E.W. Bean noted in Vol III of, *The Official History of Australia In The War of 1914-18*, "that this was the first time that Australians had fought alongside a Scottish Division and, *"The special qualities of each side appealed to the other."*

On the morning of August, 13, a working party of approximately 200 Germans was seen to the front of "D" Company and was easily dispersed by machine gun fire from their front. The next morning, August, 14, saw the 46th relieved by the 45th, and in turn it, (the 46th) relieved the 47th Battalion in support.

After being relieved on August, 15, the 46th stayed in the following towns and villages:

Warloy, Rubempre, Berteaucourt, Herrisart, Talmas, and Vadencourt Wood. It was in the latter area that on August, 28, a devine service was attended by General Sir W. Birdwood, the Commander of I ANZAC Corps, and also Administrative Commander of the AIF.

From here it was on to Albert and on August, 29, the word "Pozieres" was once again on the lips of the diggers when the 46th relieved the 28th Battalion at 0800 hrs. The companies and platoons of the Battalion were spread between **Union Trench, Tramway Trench**, and **O.G. 1**, with the 45th Battalion on their right, and the 13th on their left. These trenches were held until September, 2, when the 46th was relieved by the 3rd Battalion Canadian Regiment, and 49th Battalion AIF, then marching to billets at Albert.

The conditions that the men of the 46th endured during their time at Pozieres were nothing less than horrific and criminal. The first phase of the operation being spent mainly as fatigue or reserve troops might sound better than being in the front line; however, the enemy in his wisdom knew that if he was going to hurt the troops in the front line to the maximum effect he must

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disrupt and destroy his supply systems with long range artillery. The troops that were charged with getting supplies to the front line diggers were usually those who were in reserve and on fatigue duties. Daily and nightly, the troops would be sent out with ammunition, defence stores, hard rations, hot meals, and medical supplies. There were also stretcher bearers, who on some occasions would have to walk for miles with a wounded man in tow, only to find him dead on arrival at the forward dressing station. All of this was done through one of the heaviest artillery bombardments in history.

Once the occupying of a position in the front line trenches had been effected, it became a different story of survival for the diggers. Although it was the middle of a European summer, the area of France that they were in was in the grip of a sudden cold and wet snap and the men suffered greatly from the climatic conditions. Add to this the constant strain of an enemy bombardment, practically no cover being available due to most of the dugouts being blown in during the first stages of the fighting, the constant threat of enfilading fire, and of sniping from enemy positions to the front, side, and sometimes rear of your trenches. It was no wonder that some of the troops were pushed over the edge of reality, or "shell-shocked" as it was then called. Everywhere one looked was the carnage of some of the fiercest fighting in the war; the dead lay in swathes along with the remnants of broken rifles, smashed transport wagons, and mangled wire.

As for the problem of getting the troops a hot meal, the Battalion War Diary stated that:

*"It was necessary to leave the cookers in **Chalk Pit**; but every endeavour was made to ensure that the troops got a hot meal in the line. This was impossible during the first two days during the wet weather, and the food and tea were usually cold when it reached the line. This was most unfortunate, as the men were greatly in need of a warm meal."* Anyone who has been in the services will tell you without a second thought of the effect a good hot meal has on the morale of a wet, cold, and tired digger is like an elixir of life.

The casualties for this second period of time in the line were as follows:

	OFFICERS	OTHER RANKS
Killed	0	11
Wounded	2	102
Missing	0	6

The following personal accounts have been taken from the diaries of Lt Sydney Albert Latimer, and 4972 Pte Ernest Rolland Touzel, and were written during the Pozieres period.

Lt Latimer wrote the following:

"Went into trenches on August 29th- marched through Albert, to near La Boisselle and entered saps leading to the front line. After going through saps, entered reserve trenches at which we stopped for two days. Heavy rain whole time we were there & of course there was plenty of muck, etc. My dugout fell in, burying rifle, equipment, etc. Got everything out in time. We were on fatigue duty most of the time, carrying food for the front line. Suffered very much from bad cold."

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"Moved up to the front line on Aug. 30th & while going up through the saps, Fritz tried to strafe us with shrapnel, etc. Unfortunately for us, Fritz had four aeroplanes above us, that being the reason for the strafing. It was at this time that Tibber and Sgt Carr were wounded. Had a very hard time in reaching the front line, as the saps were knee deep in slush and mud, and the mud wanted to go with you."*

"When we reached the front line, I had a fairly heavy time, running to and fro along the slushy saps. We suffered a fair amount of casualties in proportion to the size of our platoon, and we were unfortunate to have some men wounded due to bad firing of our own artillery. In time, we notified the artillery of the shells falling short. Rum was plentiful, but the food supply was very bad, through lack of proper arrangements. We were in front line two days before being relieved. That night our boys, 13th Brigade, captured Mouquet Farm after a hard struggle. Reached Albert on September 2nd. Had good luck to be carried part of the way by motor wagon (Canadians)."

"Fritz always put in some very heavy shells on the roads, near any dumps and cookers. At last, our artillery put these heavy guns out of action- we always had a very hard time when in the supports. Every time we had sapping to do, we were always shelled in by Fritz and the last night was the worst. He shelled us very heavily while sapping in "No Mans Land" this night, and judging by our support trenches he also gave them some 'hurry up.'"

* Tibber was LT Latimer's brother Bert's childhood friend, 3816, Pte Harrop Landon, a storeman from Essendon, Victoria. He was later killed in action on 1/10/1917

Rollie Touzel wrote the following:

"Aug 1. Fine. Light duties. Left camp in the evening and marched several miles to Albert, bivouacked for the night. The town was in the German's hands for a while and is knocked about a bit. There is a statue of the Virgin Mary on the top of the cathedral holding a babe in her arms. The statue is hanging over, and one would never think that it could hold there. The French people say that when it falls, the war will end. The Germans send over a few shells every day and night."

"Aug 2. Fine. Rose at 0500 and went to the river for a swim 'Poizieres.'"

"Aug 3. Fine. Light duties. Went to Sausage Gully and our Company got lost and went right up to the front line and went back to a sap and slept there."

"Aug 4. Fine. Spell in the morning. Met Clarrie." (Clarrie Jarvis, Rollie's Cousin from Cudgewa in Victoria. Clarrie was with the 22nd Battalion and was wounded in action on the night of Aug, 4/5, whilst engaged in the attack described here) "Four of our boys got wounded by premature explosion of one of the guns. Tea at 1530, and went on fatigue carrying wire and ammunition to the boys that 'hopped over' and took two lines of German trenches. Our Coy never had a casualty."

"Aug 5. Fine. Carried grenades and ammunition to the Seventh Brigade. No casualties."

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"Aug 6. Sunday. Took water to the second line, and helped the stretcher bearers the rest of the day. While having breakfast at 0100, three shrapnel shells came over on the dump, killed four and wounded twelve. The wounded are very cheerful and have to be carried between two and three miles to the dressing station, and one and a half mile to the cars. The trench that we slept in was shelled all night with little damage."

"Aug 7. Fine. Rebuilding a sap, and started to build a dressing station nearer the front line. Left it about one hour when a shell came among the dump and set fire to the stokes, and killed fourteen men, only one escaped."

"Aug 8. Fine. Fatigue in the morning, went to the supports in the afternoon under heavy shell fire all the time, had a few casualties."

"Aug 9. Fine. Rebuilt the sap and went out over the front line and sapped until 2400, when it got too warm to be working. Heavy artillery. Bombardment on both sides from then till daylight then it was quiet. We cannot see anything of the Germans. Went back to the gully for a rest after three days and nights without rest."

"Aug 10. Showery. Spell in the morning, had a look over the field and got a few paybooks from the dead, and handed them in so that they could tell what happened to the owners. Carried rations to the rest of our Battalion which relieved us from the front line. Went back after tea to finish the sap; got shelled and had to retire and stand to for over an hour. Got knocked over twice but never got a scratch. Got to sleep at 0150."

"Aug 11. Foggy. Carried sand bags in the morning and spelled all afternoon."

"Aug 12. Fine. A quiet day."

"Aug 13. Fine. Sunday. Went to the front line first thing in the morning. Fairly heavy bombardment, one man wounded in the foot. Nine, Ten, and Eleven Platoon's went out sapping after dark; a very heavy bombardment from 2350 until 0600, the trenches were knocked about but no one was hit."

"Aug 14. Showery. Relieved in the morning and shelled for the rest of the day and night."

"Aug 15. Showery. Fatigue, in the evening marched back to Albert and camped for the night"

From this point on, Rollie and some others of his Battalion were sent to **Cagny** where they were employed at a large laundry. They rejoined the 46th on September, 7, at Beauval.

So ended the 46th Battalion's involvement at Pozieres, with the Battalion's losses being comparatively light compared to the rest of the 12th Brigade (approximately 300 killed, wounded, or missing.) The three Divisions that were involved suffered over 23,000 killed or wounded. Pozieres has the blood of more Australians sown into its soil than any other battlefield in the world.

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The effects of this battle would be felt for many years to come in a young nation such as Australia. How many future prime ministers, doctors, lawyers, or just plain working class family men, all equally important in modern society, were amongst the death toll at Pozieres?

CHAPTER SIX

RESTING AND RAIDING AT YPRES

After a short stay at Albert, the 46th marched to Warloy and then a further 7 miles to Rubempre, another 8 to **Beauval**, and then on to Doullens, Flanders was now the word on everyone's lips. The men next entrained and proceeded to **Proven** and then marched 10 miles to **Reninghelst**, where they were billeted at **Kenora Camp** in the **Ypres sector of Southern Belgium**. These camps were either made up from tents or wooden huts, there were duck boarded paths and most pleasing of all to the diggers straight from the horrors of bully beef and hardtack biscuits, were the hot meals that they now received. However, as stated in, *"The Chronicle of the 45th Battalion"*.

"The troops found a big difference between the local inhabitants who were mostly Flemish and the French in Picardy. Though the Flemish spoke better English than the French, the men made friends quicker with the latter who were more hospitable and sympathetic".

It was whilst the 46th were at Kenora camp that Major General Sir H.V. Cox presented Divisional Congratulatory Cards to the following personnel:

4565 L/Cpl D. O'Brien,
3141 L/Cpl H. Crawford;
4459 Pte F.E. Cassidy (KIA 16/10/1917);
3378 Pte G M. Kinsman,
1619 Pte T McEwan (later awarded the "MM"),
1916 Pte P O C Friend (later awarded the "MM" and KIA 3/4/1918);
and 4908 Pte T P Popple

Divisional cards were handed out to troops for deeds conducted above and beyond their normal duties where it was inappropriate to award a medal.

From September 9, to 18, 1916, the 46th trained and regrouped, trying to shake off the horrors of Pozieres. The total strength of the Battalion on September, 3, was 714 officers and men, compared with 840 just before their second stint at Pozieres. Promotions had now taken place and reinforcements were coming into replace the men that had been lost. The following promotions took place within the ranks of the officers:

Lt McPherson to Capt,
2/Lt Simmonson to Lt;
2/Lt Cunningham to Lt;
2/Lt Craig to Lt;
2/Lt Payne to Lt;
2/Lt Syme to Lt, and
2/Lt McEgan to Lt.

Senior ranks commissioned were as follows;

426 RSM J P Cowey to 2/Lt,*
3354 CSM R E Jeffes to 2/Lt,
108 CQMS R Outhwaite to honorary Lt and QM,
2218 Sgt K Toleman to 2/Lt,

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4248 Sgt H R MacKnight to 2/Lt, and
1841 Sgt F Pinkham to RSM

*2/Lt Cowey, a farmer of Weardale near Belgrave in Victoria, was to rise to the rank of Lieutenant within the 46th Battalion, and later served with distinction as a Staff Sergeant on the Kokoda Trail, New Guinea, with the 39th Battalion 2nd AIF

At Kenora Camp the rumour mill had been going strong for some time now and the diggers were sure that they were to be used in a new push against the German forces in the Ypres Salient. Stories of spies in the local estaminets were rife and the troops were always on the lookout for suspicious persons. Whether these stories were true or not, the men were warned not to talk about probable attacks or troop movements and this was mostly thought of as a wise move.

From Kenora Camp the Battalion moved on September, 18, to **Chippewa Camp** and on the 19th they were warned to move into the line. September, 20, was a wet day and saw the 46th march nine miles to the front where they relieved the 46th Battalion, 10th Canadian Brigade from their duties. The 46th (AIF) placed two companies in the front line itself, one company in support, and one in reserve. The area that they were now in was called the **Wytshaete Sector**.

The following entries were made in the Battalion diary for the six days that the 46th spent in the line

TRENCH MORTARS- *Our Trench Mortars- These were used on the enemy's wire and front (LIGHT AND HEAVY) line. They were also used on his front line communication trenches with considerable effect.*

Enemy Trench Mortars- Intermittent and with practically no effect, as they fell mainly between the front line trench and the new reserve line.

VICKERS MACHINE-GUN. *These used indirect fire on cross roads, dumps and other points of vantage.*

LEWIS GUNS- *These were used on the enemy's parapet and to cut the wire in front of his trenches and to keep him from repairing any damage thereto. Very effective work was done.*

RIFLE FIRE- *Our rifle fire- Very little was used; it was mainly sniping and to keep down enemy snipers- definite effect thereof ascertainable.*
Enemy rifle fire- Practically non-existent- Very little sniping owing to the effective work of our own snipers.

Patrols were sent out at irregular intervals by night along the whole front. These patrolled "No mans land" as far as enemy's patrols were seen.

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WIRE-

OUR WIRE- This was found to be fairly light in places but otherwise good. Parties were sent out in good order and at the times of relief, our wire was reported to be in fairly good condition.

ENEMY WIRE- Was reported to be lightly damaged but sparse in places and badly damaged in other places. In places it was heavily concealed by long grass to the front of it. A little of the new French type wire was noticeable but was soon destroyed by our fire.

The reader may notice the disposition of the troops in the line for this period; two companies up, one in support, and one in reserve. This was not the case earlier in the war, as the train of thought was to stack all of the available troops into the front trenches; Pozieres, with its horrific artillery duels changed this forever. The carnage that high explosive shells caused to men packed tightly into a front line trench was beyond description to most people, and with a bit of positive thinking by the leaders of the time this was changed to the configuration now employed in Belgium.

On September, 26, the 46th was relieved at 2020 hrs by the 48th Battalion and marched five miles back into reserve at **Murrumbidgee camp, La Clytte**. It was here that the 46th was to train for another type of fighting, a trench raid. Trench raids were designed to be lightning fast so as to demoralise the enemy and to gain information as to what unit the enemy belonged to, his morale, types of weapons he used, how well his defences were dug, and where various strong points were positioned. If the raid lasted for too long, the attackers would be in danger of being outnumbered by the enemy who were always quick to reorganize themselves. The raid for this night was to consist of the following key personnel:

O C Attack- Major H K Denham;

O C Raid- Captain L J Moorhouse, (killed during this action, see appendix on personnel);

O C Assault- 2/Lt H G Forrest,

Right Assault Party- Lt A Harrington, (wounded during this action);

Left Assault Party- 1641, Sgt L. Dunn, (killed during this action);

Covering Party- 2/Lt L Bull,

Right Bombing Party- 2412, Cpl T. Le Roy;

Left Bombing Party- 3719, Cpl E.W. Chesterfield, (killed during this action).

Each party in the raid was to carry out a specific task that had been allocated to it by 12th Brigade H Q, and if one person, or worse still a section, failed in its task the whole raid would be in danger and unnecessary loss of life would occur. Every element of the raid had to work in unison as there would be no second chances.

The time had now come for the raid; it was to be carried out on the night of Sept, 30/Oct, 1, and was to be directed on to the German lines at **Hollandscheschuur Farm Salient**.

At the given time, the raiding party left the comparative safety of their trench via a listening post and formed up 30 yards in front of their own wire. They were then followed by the covering party, who stayed approximately 30 to 40 yards behind. At "Zero Hour," the artillery bombarded

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the salient and other trenches and at the given time lifted from the objective and the infantry went in to do their job.

The left bombing party met with considerable resistance from "Egg Bombs" thrown by the enemy, but they succeeded in moving along the trench and establishing a block to stop more enemy coming from that direction. The left assault party received a little of the above opposition but soon moved to their objective where they found no enemy dugouts. The right assault party was at first presented with no opposition and proceeded to a covered communication trench for about 20 yards when a few bombs were thrown at them, however, when proceeding further, they encountered no further resistance. The right bombing party met with no resistance. Once the search parties had their information, the signal was given to retire and the men left as quickly as they had entered.

This basically was the raid in a nutshell, lightning fast and precise. Three men were wounded during the raid and on returning to their trenches the 46th received further casualties when an H E shell fell close to some of the returning men, killing and wounding several soldiers, one of the dead being Captain Moorhouse.

The raid in itself was fairly successful. A prisoner was brought back in with the group and his papers etc, were forwarded on to Brigade H Q, where it was ascertained that he belonged to the 9th Wurttemberg Infantry Regiment. The diggers who brought him in would also most certainly have added anything of value on his person to their souvenir collection.

Other things to be learnt from the raid were as follows:

Egg Bombs when bursting right under a man caused only slight cuts and in no way incapacitated the victim,

O.C. Assault Party should have with him a party of six to eight men armed with bombs as a local support,

the use of a telephone by the Assault Party is absolutely essential to success;

electric torches attached to rifles proved very useful for searching purposes, and for blinding an opponent;

the use of a red rocket or flare as a return signal as the glow is easily picked up by all parties.

The men involved were as follows:

Right Bombing Party

4529 Pte W Lindon (KIA, 11/4/17);

3876 Pte H Pengelly;

2491 Pte D J Meehan,

4536 L/Cpl E H G Matthews;

Left Bombing Party

4511 Pte I F Hitchins;

1430 Pte C Bourke,

3900 Pte G.W Stewart;

3973 Pte A.G McKenzie (KIA 17/9/18);

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Demolition Party.

5602 Pte B L. Morrow;
1536 Pte J J De Abel;
4441 Pte F. Bethune (KIA, 18/11/16);
4568 Pte J.A McLaughlin, (KIA, 1/10/17);

Right Assault Party.

1836 Cpl T W Ahern (Killed during this action.);
2655 Pte S R. Hannah (DOW, 8/6/17);
1777 Pte G W Sampson (a Labourer of Tomahawk Creek, Vic.);
4789 Pte W. Dolan,
3953 Pte J J Windsor,
4880 Pte W. McCarty (DOW, 14/4/17)
5203 Pte F.A Tyers;
4983 Pte J F Murphy (KIA, 29/9/17)
4555 Pte W McGinnisken,

Left Assault Party

1938 Pte E Doherty;
4848 Pte J W Kennet (Died as POW, 17/5/18);
3128 Pte R.M Robertson (KIA, 3/4/18);
4540 Pte A Mishkinnaiss;
1940 L/Cpl W G. Dowling;
2265 Pte H C Morris;
3916 Pte H.H Sutherland;
4862 Pte J C. Marshall (KIA, 7/6/17);
3387, Pte W Mc Neill;

Intelligence Men.

1171 L/Cpl L P. Douglas, (Killed during this action.);
3195 Pte G Fraser (KIA, 11/4/17);
1880 Pte E. O'Connor;
2201 Pte C. Rees (Killed during this action.);

Signallers.

2789 Pte J.P. Atkinson (KIA 10/10/17)
3153 Pte H R Jones;

Stretcher Bearers.

4457 Pte R W. Carny;
1687 Pte T.G Lillias;
4523 Pte R L. Kilmister;
1466 Pte J.N. Everard;

Messengers

3528 Pte H.L Brown (KIA, 19/8/18)
5252 Pte C. Mitchel (KIA, 18/8/18)
5162 Pte C.H. Membrey;
4970 Pte N.J. Lucas (KIA, 17/11/16)

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Covering Party

484 Sgt H W Davis;
3414 Cpl A Musgrave,
5156 Pte A W Maxwell,
2146 Pte I Hutchinson,
3443 Pte T B Wilson (DOW, 7/7/17)
5102 Pte A Greenwood (POW, 11/4/17)
1667 Pte R M Brown (a Teamster from Whittlesea, Vic.);
1384 Pte J Galvin (KIA, 8/7/18)
3864 Pte A. Porter (DOW, 1/4/18)
2354 Pte T Crawford (KIA, 11/4/17)
1800 Pte J W Orr,
3959 Pte T Toomey,
3429 Pte T A Thwaites;
3018 Pte W Barnes,
3880 Pte J H Kay;
3555 Pte S A Hubbard (KIA, 12/6/17)
2454 Pte H Buls (KIA, 11/4/17)
2798 Pte M A Burns,
555 Pte W Brauer (KIA, 11/4/17)
2388 Pte A H Ploog;
829 Pte D.V Campbell;
1693 Pte R W. Field (a Salesman from Kew, Vic.);

Sappers

5079 Spr G T. Lawry,
5078 Spr J.F Lawry, from
12th Fld Coy Engineers.

After completing the raid, the members who had partaken in it were sent back to La Clytte to rejoin their mates and no doubt spin a few yarns. In the quieter moments, those that were so inclined would think about the mates who were no longer with them.

October 2, 1916, the 46th went back into the line to relieve the 48th Battalion. The men were to spend 12 days in the line and the usual routine of patrolling, wiring, and strengthening trench defences was carried out. Reinforcements were taken on strength, and it was at this time that 2/Lt K Toleman died of wounds received in action on October, 12. 2/Lt Toleman, as mentioned previously, an Electrician from Mortlake in Victoria had originally joined the 14th Battalion on January 15, 1915. He was transferred to the new 46th Battalion and had risen through the ranks to gain a commission.

On October, 14, the 48th Battalion relieved the 46th with the latter moving into reserve positions at **Ridgewood**, when on October, 18, General Birdwood presented Military Medals to the following personnel:

1619 Pte T McEwan;
4459 Pte F.E. Cassidy (KIA 16/7/17);

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4908 Pte I J Popple,
1916 Pte P.O'C. Friend (KIA 3/4/18); and
3141 L/Cpl H J. Crawford.

On October, 22, the 46th was relieved by the Royal Fusiliers and marched to Kenora camp, Renninghelst, and stayed here until October, 26. October, 25, saw an inspection by Major General Sir H.V. Cox, at which Military Medals were presented to:

1254 Sgt L.L. Coulson, who rose to the rank of Lieutenant, and
937 Sgt P.G. Woolcock.

Congratulatory cards were also issued to;
Major H.K. Denham,
Capt W R Davidson,
Lt H S. Davis,
4320 Sgt A V James,
762 Sgt A.H. Nowotna, and
80 Cpl J.C. Cherry.

FLERS AND A EUROPEAN WINTER

For some time now it had been a well known fact that the battalions of the Australian divisions were to be sent back to the Somme for a renewed push against the German forces. As early as October, 9, orders had been received for the divisions of I ANZAC (including 1st, 2nd, and 4th Aust Div) to return to the Somme, and the ever cynical diggers were not a happy bunch at all, as they had been working extremely hard throughout their stay in the Ypres sector to ensure that they had a pretty decent place to shelter for the coming winter. The defences that they had first encountered in this area were initially a series of blown in outposts and shell holes. When the Australians were relieved, there were proper sandbagged trench lines, (as any digging in this area would soon have you standing in water) and new strong points had been erected including well hidden sniper posts. The list of improvements went on and on, but as the diggers said, "what's the point in complaining, no one listens?" The feeling had now started to appear within the ranks of the AIF that the British commanders were asking more of the Australian forces than of their own.

On October 26, 1916, the 46th marched to **Godewaersvelde** and on to **Longpre**, where they entrained at 1600 hrs. The move south had started and it was to be a fairly long one. When they detrained at 0315 hrs, the troops went straight into billets for a rest until 1115 hrs on the 27th, when they set off for billets at **L'Etoile**.

The 46th stayed at **L'Etoile** for three days during which time the men trained and reorganised themselves, route marches were carried out, battalion manoeuvres, and further instruction in specialist weapons such as trench mortars and lewis guns was carried out.

November, 1, (French Republic Day) saw the 46th on the march again. This time it moved nine miles to **Vignacourt** and next on to **Flesselles** for two days, when on November, 6, the men were transferred by bus to billets at **Dernancourt**. They stayed at **Dernancourt** for a further three days and from here marched on to **Fricourt**.

November 12, 1916, saw the 46th march from **Fricourt** at 0800 hrs and reach **Bernafay Wood** at 1130 hrs where the men rested until 1330 hrs. At the given time, the platoons of the Battalion marched via **Delville Wood** to positions N.W. and S E of **Guedecourt** where they relieved the 12th Battalion of the 1st Division. It was in this place of wretchedness that was known as **Flers**, that the men of the AIF were pushed to breaking point and beyond and reached new depths of misery.

By the time the troops of the 46th reached the 12th Battalion it was getting late and the companies had to be led to their positions in the dark. The going here was very tough, it had been raining for a few days and this was probably a precursor to the conditions of the coming winter. Men who were laden with equipment weighing up to 40 kilograms stumbled and fell into disused trenches, shell holes and rusting wire. Intermittent shelling was also experienced during this relief, as the German forces seemed to have a second sense as to when their enemies were at

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their most vulnerable. It was during this shelling that Captain Purnell, the O.C. of "C" Coy, was killed. A costing Clerk from Newtown in Victoria before the war, the loss of this popular officer was a bitter pill to swallow within the ranks of the 46th.

Another person to be killed at this time was Brigadier General Glasfurd, the commander of the 12th Brigade. It was whilst inspecting the area that the 12th were to occupy that the Brigadier was wounded by a shell. The nearest dressing station was only one and a half kilometers to the rear, but as the conditions of the terrain had become so bad due to the rain and shelling, it took the teams of stretcher bearers over 10 hours to get him there; he died soon after his arrival.

The dispositions of the 46th in this area were as follows:

"A" and "C" Companies were to hold **Grease Trench to Goodwins Post**,
"B" and "D" Companies were in support at **Pioneer Trench**, and
Battalion H.Q., was at **Needle Trench**.

Once the men had been led into their positions, it was now a case of the officers and N.C.O.'s writing up piquet rosters, placing sentries at their posts and explaining their duties to them, organising work parties, and making sure that there was a reliable means of communication with the commanders in the rear. This was usually done by telephone, but it was a full time job in itself to make sure that this means of communication stayed open. Lines were constantly being broken by the shelling that was usually happening in the front areas. When this happened, the break had to be found and then had to be fixed, it was usually in the open, and usually in the middle of a barrage.

Another problem that was faced by soldiers in the trenches was sanitation. If a basic standard of personal hygiene could not be maintained in the line, the effectiveness of a fighting unit would be decimated by sickness and disease. Some basic rules were as follows:

Shell hole water was not to be drunk unless it had been boiled, with all doubtful sources of water to be tested by the R.M.O.;

before going into the line the men were to have their hair cut short and where possible they were to bathe;

meat tins, scraps of food, and other refuse were not to be thrown over the parapets (rear of the trench), but placed in marked receptacles and afterwards buried,

latrines were to be constructed where possible and these were to be placed in saps that lead from communication trenches. Where the bucket system of latrine was used, lime or creosol was to be added and the soil removed and buried away from the trenches. These guidelines were to be followed stringently, and there was to be no excuse for a soldier who was sick due to poor personal hygiene.

It is extremely hard to try and explain exactly what the conditions were like during the 46th's time spent at Flers, only those who were there could even attempt to explain it. The time spent in the line lasted from November, 12, to the 19th, and through to the 16th the weather was mostly fine and dry, (this didn't alleviate the conditions of the previous wet weather) with severe frosts during the nights; however, from the 17th onwards there was snow, sleet, and rain to burden the already wet, cold, and more than likely hungry diggers. There were no dugouts as there were in

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the captured trenches at Pozieres, and when the men tried to dig a niche into the side of the trench for cover it usually collapsed on them. In most cases they would put a ground sheet across the top of their trench and be happy with the minimal cover it afforded.

Another big demoraliser on this front (apart from Germans) was an affliction called "Trench Foot" Trench foot was caused due to a soldier standing in mud and water for extended periods of time, the circulation to the feet was cut off and the feet basically rotted. Streams of soldiers were constantly seen hobbling back to the rear area dressing stations to have their boots cut away and their swollen feet dressed with cotton wool, with some losing one or two feet altogether. A few remedies for this such as regular changing of socks, rubbing whale oil into the feet, and wearing of gum boots were tried, however, the only real remedy was dry feet. The amount of men that suffered from this affliction was staggering, and in the end it was called a "self inflicted wound," with the person it happened to being charged with the above offence under military law. His section or platoon commander would more than likely then be charged for negligent performance of duty. It must be noted here that cases of trench foot in the 46th numbered under 2% of total casualties for this period in the line.

The other cases of sickness during this period included, bronchitis, influenza, and rheumatism. There being no accommodation for sick members in the line a large number had to be evacuated, but were only away for a few days. Once again, these cases were caused by the lack of shelter and hot food that was available at the time.

The casualties for this time in the line were as follows:

	OFFICERS	OTHER RANKS
KILLED	1	17
WOUNDED	3	33

No matter how light or heavy the casualty lists were, at any given time during this period of Australian history, someone would be feeling the grief that was not to heal for many years to come, if indeed at all.

November, 19, saw the 46th being relieved from its' positions at Flers and marching out to Bernafay Wood where the men camped for six days, supplying fatigue parties on each day. From here it was on to **New Charlton Camp** at **Bazentin** where they supplied road making parties. The huts in this camp were called Nissen huts. They were made of corrugated iron and were erected in the shape of a semicircle. The troops of the 46th, after coming out of the freezing wet and mud of Flers thought they were in heaven to be placed in this wonderfully dry and mud free environment.

It was whilst engaged in these activities on December 2, 1916, that Lt/Col Lee vacated his position as C O , and took over command of the 16th Battalion, Kings Royal Rifles Corps. Major Howard Kynaston Denham was then promoted to the rank of Lt/Col and took over command of the 46th. Lt/Col Denham was an original of the 30th Battalion, born in Sydney in 1883, he was a

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barrister until 1910 when he then attended medical school. Graduating in 1915 he put his medical ambitions on hold to enlist with the AIF.

On December, 4, the 46th marched from New Charlton Camp to **Quarry Siding**, entraining from here to **Meaulte** and marching from there to billets at Dernancourt where the Battalion was engaged in training and the supply of fatigue parties.

Five promotions took place at this time:

Lt F.W. Simonson to Capt,

Lt R. Cunningham to Capt,

Lt H.S. Davis (KIA 11/4/17) was promoted to Capt, with

1841 R.S.M. F. Pinkham, (who before joining the AIF, had been a fireman of South Yarra in Victoria), and

3683 Sgt. V.R. Bishop, both receiving commissions to 2nd/Lieutenant.

Other activities for the 46th at this time were an inspection carried out by the acting Brigade Commander, Colonel J.C. Robertson, a new draft of 47 reinforcements taken on strength, and Lt/Col Denham proceeding to the Commanding Officer's Conference at **Flexecourt**. Military Medals were also awarded to the following N.C.Os:

4520 Sgt. A.V. James, and

3862 Sgt P. Piggot.

December 17, 1916, saw the 46th Battalion on the move once again. They entrained at **Edgehill** for Flesselles, leaving Lt G. S. Vanstan with 90 men from "D" Coy at Dernancourt engaged on fatigue duties. Before enlisting with the 5th Battalion on 25/9/14 and later being transferred to the 46th, Lt Vanstan was a school teacher from Moyston in Victoria. He later went on to serve in the 2nd AIF as a Major.

On December, 18, Lt/Col Denham returned from the C.O.'s conference and the Battalion moved by road to billets at **St Vaast** and was kept busy with general training and musketry. Two more senior ranks were also commissioned. They were:

2335 R.Q.M.S. J.H. Barnes (DOW 8/5/17), and

1264 Sgt L.L. Coulson. Both members being promoted to 2nd/Lieutenant.

During this period Lt Vanstan and his fatigue party rejoined the Battalion from Dernancourt. A Battalion sports day was held on the 25th but was postponed to another date, and being for most their first Christmas abroad, the usual rations were supplemented by the Battalion comforts funds so that a Christmas dinner could be provided.

On December, 29, 54 reinforcements were received from the 4th Australian Divisional Base Depot, and Congratulatory Cards were received from the G.O.C. 4th Australian Division by the following members of the Battalion.

Captain E. S. Davis;

Lt D. B. Payne,

3896 Sgt C.R. Rooney (K.I.A. 11/4/17);

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5159 Cpl N E. Naylor;
5149 L/Cpl M P Walch (tfd to A.A.S.C. 10/12/16);
4536 L/Cpl E Matthews;
9324 Dvr A.T Miller;
3895 Dvr M R Roche, and
1610 Dvr A. Smith.

Military Medals were also awarded on this day to the following personnel;
4536 L/Cpl E. Matthews, and
5149 L/Cpl M.P. Walch.

From this date until December 31, 1916, the Battalion trained in bayonet fighting, route marching, and conducted a battalion attack on a wooded area. December, 31, saw a church parade in the morning and individual companies doing their own training in the afternoon, with the talk of the Battalion at this time being the Brigade sports carnival to be held the next day.

MONTHLY NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS MONTH ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1916

Lt/Col Major	H.K. J.	Denham Edgley	Commanding Officer Second in Command
Capt Capt Capt	G.H. F.E. P.W.	Clark Boddington Simonson	(KIA 11/4/17)
Lt Lt Lt Lt	G.S. W.A. D.B. L.	Vanstan Stanton Payne Bull	(DOW 6/4/18)
2/Lt 2/Lt 2/Lt 2/Lt 2/Lt	W.F. E.Mc J.P. F. L.L.	Master Cornwall Cowey Pinkham Coulson	
Capt Lt Capt	W.R. R. R.E.	Davidson Outhwaite Jeffries	Adjutant (KIA 16/8/17) Quartermaster Medical Officer

Personnel that don't appear on the nominal roll but still belonging to the Battalion were usually on courses of instruction or convalescing in hospital.

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New Years Day, 1917. How many more years will we be stuck here in France? This question would undoubtedly have been on the minds of some of the members of the 46th as they headed off to the Brigade sports carnival at Flesselles, but, diggers being diggers, that thought was soon put into the back of their minds as the competitors of the day got down to the business at hand. Out of the 16 events that were held on this day, the 46th won six of them. The most notable for this young but proud battalion were the awards for the best drill squad in the Brigade, and the Silver Cup presented by the Y.M.C.A., for the Tug of War competition. Much rejoicing for the boys tonight!

January 2, 1917, saw the 46th on the move once more, this time to **La Houssoye**. From this village it was back to Dernancourt and on again to Fricourt, once again the men of the 46th knew they were heading into the firing line.

After preparing themselves for their latest sojourn into the line it was now January 6, 1917. The 46th moved out from Fricourt to the support lines called **Gap** and **Switch Trench**, relieving the 3rd Battalion of the 1st AIF Division. They now knew that they would be stuck in the mud and slush in the area of operations known as Guedecourt, which was in the vicinity of their last mud bath at Flers. The disposition of the Battalion was as follows:

"H.Q"., "A", and "B" Companies were in Switch Trench, with "C" and "D" Companies in Gap Trench. The conditions in these trenches were much the same as encountered in the Battalion's last stint at Flers, with mud, ice, slush, and rotting bodies all in large supply. The diggers saw some of the units of other allied countries put into the line and rotated after just 48 hours, but for the 46th and others of the 12th Brigade, 10 days or more spent in the line was a regular occurrence.

On January, 15, "C" Coy moved up to **Bull Road** and relieved one company of the 45th Battalion, "A" Company moved out at 0800hrs on the 16th and took over positions at **Pilgrims Way**, and at 1700hrs that night "B" and "D" Companies relieved two companies of the 45th in **Shine** and **Grease Trench**. "H.Q". moved to **Possum Reserve**, and at 2100hrs the relief of the 45th was complete. The 46th was now the right battalion in the 12th Brigade sector of the line. The usual type of work lay in store for the 46th, wiring, patrolling, sniping, and just trying to stay alive until it was the next battalions' turn in the line.

On January, 24th/25th, the 46th was relieved by the 15th Battalion of the 4th Brigade, and moved to a rear position known as **Adelaide Camp**. Total casualties for this period in the line were, 6 O.R.'s killed and 25 wounded. From Adelaide Camp the 46th moved on to the Brigade camp at Mametz and picked up a new draft of reinforcements including its' new R.C. Chaplain, Captain N. Clack. They were encamped here for approximately eight days and were used mainly for labour parties in making roads, something the diggers did not appreciate at all. Whilst at Mametz the following members were informed that they had been mentioned in dispatches by the Commander of the British Expeditionary Forces, Sir Douglas Haig.

Lt/Col G.T. Lee,
Maj H.K. Denham,
Capt W.R. Davidson,
355 Sgt W.F. Mayman, and

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80 Sgt J.C. Cherry.

762 Sgt A.H. Nowotna, (another original of the 14th Battalion, who before the war was a miner of Warracknabeal in Victoria) was also awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal His citation read as follows:

"For conspicuous gallantry in action. He displayed great courage and skill in keeping up communications in the front line, and set a splendid example throughout."

On February 8, 1917, "B" and "D" Companies relieved two companies of the 13th Battalion in Pilgrims Way, and the various Battalion specialists such as Stokes and Lewis gunners moved to the front line in **Stormy Trench**. "A" and "C" Companies completed the relief of the 13th and part of the 16th Battalion the following day.

The task of the 46th for this stint in the line would be slightly different this time around. The portion of the trench that they now held had only a few days before been taken by the 13th Battalion. The task at hand now was to push farther to the right in this trench, also to retake and reopen an old communication trench that would give them easier access to the areas in the rear of this position. Once this task was complete they were to create a block to prevent the German troops from hindering access to this area.

The officer in charge of this operation was to be Lt W.A. Syme. (a farmer of Clear Creek near Wangaratta in Victoria.) He had just returned to the 46th on December 31 after being wounded in action at Pozieres. The operation was to take place on February, 11, at 2330hrs.

The composition of the force was as follows: two bombing parties consisting of 1 N.C.O., and 7 men each, a rifle grenade party consisting of 6 men, and a working party consisting of 2 N.C.O.'s and 10 men. Once the other parties had fought their way into position, the working party was to establish the block and consolidate this position. The rifle grenadiers were to be used along the trench from the starting point and were then to extend their range by about 30 yards thus forming a barrage much the same as normal artillery would do. Under the cover of this "barrage," the bombing parties were to advance. Half of the rifle grenadiers were to advance behind the bombing party to further the range of their grenades. This practice was alternated between those of the rifle grenade party until approximately 200 yards of the trench had been taken.

At 2340hrs, three bursts of ten rounds each were fired from a Vickers machine gun to the right of the 46th's position. This being the signal to commence the attack the grenadiers advanced up the trench until they came into contact with the enemy, then under the barrage fire of the grenadiers, No.1 bombing party went to the front supported by No.2 bombing party and attacked with Mills Bombs. During this time the grenadiers fired over the heads of the enemy bombers so as to cut off any form of help or resupply from behind.

At approximately 1205hrs, the enemy broke and were closely followed by the grenadiers and bombing parties of the 46th for a distance of approximately 200 yards. Any dugouts that were encountered along this portion of trench were bombed during the progress of the pursuers. Once at the given spot, the grenadier and bombing parties halted and formed a covering party for the

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work party that had been in touch all through the initial melee. The working party now went to work in establishing the block that was made from logs, beams, duckboards, and sandbags. Once this was completed the barricade was wired to the walls of the trench and the attacking party withdrew behind it to wait for the expected counterattack.

At 0100hrs, the enemy made a counterattack with bombs directly down the trench but were driven off with rifle grenades. The members of the 46th did not relax in the slightest at this time, for they knew they were fighting a determined and well-trained enemy who would not give up without a fight.

This "fight," came again at 0440hrs in the form of a determined attack in force down the trench and worked its way underneath the protective barrage of the rifle grenadiers. The enemy then proceeded to bomb the members of the 46th with "egg" and "broomstick" bombs. The severity of this attack caused several members of the 46th to withdraw behind a second barricade that had been built; however, the two N.C.O.'s in charge of the bombing parties showed conspicuous gallantry and stayed at their post that was the main barricade. They eventually dispersed the enemy, but not before a furious bomb fight that would have rattled the nerves of the most resolute defenders had taken place. It is not stated in the war diary of the 46th, whether or not these two gallant N.C.O.'s received any formal recognition for their actions at this time, neither does it mention what was thought of the "windy" members who left their mates to do the dirty work. Meanwhile, during the distraction of the bomb fight a Lewis gun had been placed in position where it could fire up the trench. It was this and the vigorous use of rifle grenades that caused the enemy to withdraw in disorder amidst much shouting on their part. In other words, they were routed from their precarious positions.

The casualties for this "stunt" were two killed, including 2410 Private William Henry Trew and four wounded, with the enemy losing three killed, (including one officer) and one prisoner being taken by the 46th; a good night's work on the whole.

A second operation of this type was again carried out on February 14 and was again under the leadership of Lt Syme. The object of this operation was to extend the 46th's position for a further 50 yards to the right and establish another block. This operation was carried out on exactly the same lines as that of the 11th and was once again successful. On this occasion the 5th AIF Division raided **Sunray trench**, which was also on the right of the 46th. The enemy's artillery retaliation was directed squarely onto the positions held by the 46th; however, casualties for this time were comparatively light.

After this stunt it was back to business as usual for the 46th until the men were relieved by the 45th Battalion on February, 17. The 46th moved back into support positions at Switch and Gap trenches, where it stayed until relieved by the 58th Battalion of the 5th AIF Division on Feb, 23rd. The total casualties for this period in the front and support trenches were 14 killed and 77 wounded. Once relieved, the 46th moved to Mametz Camp and then on to **Becourt Camp**, where it stayed until March 1, 1917.

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This rest time at Becourt camp was a blessing for the tired, sick, and weary troops of the 46th. The frozen landscape of the French countryside had started to thaw with the coming of spring, and the ground had once more become a foul stinking morass that sucked the very life and soul out of the already overused Australian forces. The winter that the men of the 46th had, and were still to endure for some time to come had been the worst in France for over 50 years, with the troops of the Fourth Division being used almost constantly during this time. They had suffered from sickness and diseases that were to remain in their memories for the rest of their lives. There was also the men who would never recover from the physical efforts that were needed in just having to man a trench line, with the debilitating affliction known as "trench foot" taking a toll in human misery and suffering, in some cases as high as shot and shell had exacted on both sides of "No Man's Land."

For most, there was no easy explanation as to why they were forced to endure such hardships. The average Australian digger would just prefer to get on with the job at hand and let the "Heads" do all the worrying and hopefully sort it out in the future. But for others, the hardships that they had endured were simply a matter of outdated tactics and hierarchy in a lethally new form of modern warfare. Even these, the more inquisitive characters in the ranks of the 46th, would be lost for words in the coming months, if of course they survived to talk about it.

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CHAPTER EIGHT

DISGRACE AT BULLECOURT

Whilst at Becourt there was the electrifying news that the German forces had started withdrawing from their positions in front of the British 5th Army which included I and II ANZAC Corps. For the past few weeks strange activity had been noted in the German lines but no real action had been decided on by higher command. Numerous flares, sniper fire, mortar barrages, and normally unheard of noise from troops in the trenches was noted. These events were certainly not normal, but could not be explained. February, 23/24, found patrols of the Allies reporting apparently empty trenches and at one position the Germans were even shelling their own defences. It was now becoming pretty obvious that the enemy were pulling out to new positions that had been referred to by recently captured prisoners as the "Hindenburg Line". This new line was soon to become the site of one of the most bloody and disgraceful events of the war.

March 1, 1917, saw the 46th Battalion move from Becourt Camp to **Bresle** and be put into billets. The stay here was to be a long one, with much needed rest and plenty of training to keep the men occupied. They took on reinforcements, promotions were made, and medals were given out by General Birdwood. The recipients of Military Medals were as follows:

4520 Sgt A. V. James;

1536 Pte J. J. DeAbel;

4880 Pte W. W. McCarty, (a labourer of Warrnambool Vic, D.O.W. 14/4/17.);

3376 Pte H. Pengelly, (a cabinetmaker of Sunshine Vic.),

and 3387 Pte W. McNeil, (a labourer of West Melbourne Vic).

The type of training that was carried out was a mixture of parade ground type drill exercises and physical drills such as; platoon, company, and battalion attacks, musketry instruction, rifle exercises, and bayonet fighting, and not to forget the best loved of all, route marching. All of this training culminated with an exercise on March, 9, named Brigade Day. Brigade Day was a brigade attack conducted on an objective of three lines of enemy trenches. Was this a precursor for the coming events?

March, 16, saw "A" and "C" Companies move from Bresle to **Acid Drop Camp** and **Cinque Ports Camp** under the command of Major J.M. Edgley to relieve the 16th Battalion in road making activities. March, 17, saw 1 officer and 50 other ranks from "D" Company detached to Edgehill as a working party for No.3 Casualty Clearing Station. Then on March, 19, a further seven members were issued with Military Medals, they were:

3891 Cpl H. G. Ritter, (a labourer of Clydesdale Vic, affectionately known as 'Von');

2043 Cpl S.A. Browse, (K.I.A. 1/11/17);

90 Pte S. A. Sargeant,

1837 L/Cpl R. L. Rutherford;

1809 Sgt J. Slater;

484 Sgt N.W. Davis;

3736 L/Sgt S.R. Goldsmith, (a labourer of Ballarat Vic).

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March, 20, saw a foreign medal being issued, with Lt H.G. Forrest receiving an Italian medal known as the Silver Medal For Military Valor, then on March, 25, Lt W.A. Syme was awarded the Military Cross

March, 23, saw the 46th less "A" and "C" Companies move from Bresle to **Shelter Wood Camp** and on the 28th move again, this time to **Warlencourt** where once more they were employed in road making activities. Then on April, 1, the Battalion moved to Bapaume where they were accommodated in billets and tents, and rejoined with the companies that had been detached as work parties.

During this time the Germans had, as was suspected, moved back to their "Hindenburg Line," all the while fighting a rearguard action against the advancing Australian forces of the 2nd and 5th AIF Divisions' in their area of operations. The members of the 46th now began to realise that they would soon be up to their necks in it once again.

MONTHLY NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS MONTH ENDING 31ST MARCH 1917

Lt/Col H.K. Denham	Commanding Officer
Maj J Edgley	Second in Command
Maj V J. Waine	(POW 11/4/17)
Capt G.H. Clark	
Capt L. Kimber	
Capt W.R. Davidson	Adjutant, (KIA 16/8/17)
Capt F.E. Boddington	(KIA 11/4/17)
Capt P.W. Simonson	
Capt G.S. Vanstan	
Lt D.B. Payne	
Lt W.A. Syme	
Lt A.J.C. Muriel	
Lt W.C. Pentland	
Lt J.A. Stanton	
Lt L. Bull	(DOW 6/4/18)
Lt J.K. Hall	(KIA 8/8/18)
Lt C.H. Speer	
Lt R. Outhwaite	Quartermaster Killed accidentally 6/5/18
2/Lt V.R. Bishop	
2/Lt L.L. Coulson	
2/Lt J.H. Barnes	(DOW 8/5/17)
2/Lt P.C. Brearly	
2/Lt F. Pinkham	

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2/Lt A.P. Ridgewell

(POW 11/4/17)

Lieutenants, Wallace, Master, Grant, Hall, were all in hospital, with Lt MacKnight at Cagny Laundry Others not named were either on instructional courses or detached to other units.

Rollie Touzel wrote in his diary for this period in time the following entries:

April. 1 Showery Sunday. Boots repaired.

April. 2 Showery. Marched three miles then went to Bapaume in lorrie. Slept in tents on the wet ground. The town was blown to pieces by the Germans before they were driven out, and they buried some of their dead in the French graves.

April. 3 Snow. Put floors in our tent from the wreckage of the town.

April.4 Snow. Rose at 0450hrs, marched three miles and then came back to the camp.

This was the last entry to be made in the diary of 4972 Pte E.R. Touzel. On April 5, 1917, he received what was stated on a casualty report in his files as a, "gunshot wound to the head" and later that day died of his wounds He is now buried in the Bapaume military cemetery Even today, his direct descendants feel the pain of the loss of a family member none of them knew personally, but were brought up never to forget.

April 7, 1917. The 46th Battalion moved to the forward area taking over a portion of the front line near Noreuil, with "D" Company in the front line, "B" Company in support, and "C" and "A" Companies in reserve. The men of the 46th were at this time sure that they were to be used in an attack on the "Hindenburg Line," they just didn't know when or how. It was now known that this system of trenches was the most formidable ever to be constructed. It had belt upon belt of wire that ran right up to the parapet of the trenches themselves. These belts of wire were also at varying heights, which made it even more difficult for an infantryman to negotiate his way through The system ran for miles along the French countryside, and where there were natural obstacles such as valleys or high ground, the enemy made maximum use of them. He did this by placing machine guns at these points; for a valley, or even a dip in the ground would naturally channel attacking forces together and make them a larger target Where there were townships along this line he would turn them into fortresses, by massing machine guns and artillery at certain points to make them impregnable. Bullecourt was one such town.

General Sir Hubert Gough, the Commander of the British 5th Army was responsible for the sector in which the Australians were occupying opposite the "Hindenburg Line." With the British 1st and 3rd Armies at this time about to attack at Arras, he decided that his 5th Army would make use of the attack to launch its' own attack at Bullecourt. This, it was hoped would enable the 4th Cavalry Division to exploit any gaps in the enemy's defences made by the infantry. As there was thought to be insufficient artillery at the time for the operation, this is where the commanders of the Tank Corps came into play. They had devised a plan to put forward to General Gough that they thought would surprise the enemy and enable the attackers to take their objectives with slight loss to all involved, without the use of massed artillery. Their

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“plan,” was to have massed tanks on a narrow front take on the German lines in a surprise attack, without a preparatory artillery barrage beforehand. The attacking infantry would be close behind to mop up what was left of the German resistance. It was stated that the tanks would roll over the enemy's wire and thus make the need for artillery to smash it irrelevant. Next, they stated that whilst the tanks were in and around the wire, they would be keeping the enemy down by pouring rounds into his position, this being put forward as another reason for not needing artillery. The only time that they could see for the use of artillery would be to saturate the German rear areas to stop him sending in reserve troops.

This plan was put forward to Gough on April, 9, approved and passed on to the Australian Commanders, Generals Birdwood and White, in a matter of hours. These men put forward their reservations about the plan, but were told that it would happen whether they liked it or not, on the morning of the 10th. To say that this plan was rushed would be an understatement.

The Commander of the 4th Division, General Holmes, received his orders verbally at 1600hrs on the 9th and at once passed these on to the commanders of the two brigades that would be employed in the operation. These brigades would be the 4th and 12th, with the 46th and 48th Battalions of the 12th to be employed as the attacking force, the 47th in support and the 45th in reserve. They were to attack the lines of trenches that were to the east of Bullecourt, with the 46th taking the first line, and the 48th “leap frogging” the 46th on to the second line. However, before all of this was to happen, the tanks taking the place of the artillery were to, under the cover of machine guns firing to mask their noise, move up Noreuil Valley to the start positions for the attack. It must also be noted that the British 62nd Division was to attack in unison with the Australians, and were to cover their left flank by advancing into Bullecourt itself.

Through prior arrangements, the 4th and 12th Brigades sent out patrols before the attack commenced, to check on the state of the enemy's wire and how strongly their lines were being held. The reports that came back from the patrols were not at all favourable. The wire in front had only slight damage to it from recent bombardments and was still in a good state of repair. The garrisons that were holding these positions were also extremely vigilant, and challenged any movement at all to their front. General's Birdwood and White when informed with this, at once informed General Gough that they believed the line was too strongly held for an attack with the as yet unproven tanks. They may as well have been speaking to a brick wall.

The average Private soldier of the 46th for this attack was to carry the following equipment on top of what he would normally carry. Two Mills Grenades, 200 rounds of ammunition, 2 sand bags, 24 hours rations and iron rations, with 20 members of every company being issued a shovel that was to be carried on the back tucked under their haversack. Specialists such as bombers and Lewis gunners were to carry, as many bombs and filled magazines as possible.

In the bitterly cold early morning of April, 10, the troops of the 46th moved to their pre-prepared jumping-off trenches in front of the railway embankment that had been part of their lines of defence. They knew this operation was different from anything they had previously experienced and were champing at the bit to get in and have a go.

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The 46th waited and waited. It was now getting colder and to add to this there was occasional sleet and rain mixed in with a howling wind. There was still no sign of the tanks and the staff at H.Q. were becoming anxious. Dawn was fast approaching and the troops would soon be stuck out in the open in clear view of the German guns in the Hindenburg line. It was about this time that the commander of the tanks that were just starting to head up Noreuil Valley got a message to 4th Division H.Q. and said that they had been held up in a severe snowstorm, they would not be able to make it to the start line within the allotted time. It was just on 0500hrs and General Holmes immediately contacted his commanders to tell them the stunt was off. Unfortunately for the 62nd Division no one bothered to tell them this news until approximately 30 minutes after "Zero Hour," and needless to say when they went in they lost heavily. Due to the 62nd attacking Bullecourt, the German artillery opened up and caused some casualties amongst the retiring Australians; thankfully, there was a snowstorm that helped to cover the withdrawal.

The 48th Battalion history entitled, *"The Story Of A Battalion"* states the following when the order to withdraw was given: *"Those men got up stiff and cold and cramped, damning the tanks, and the stupidity of the higher command that backed the tanks. They returned to their own trenches just as does a crowd disperse after a football match, no pretence at taking cover, no care for an enemy."*

The saying, "Learn by your mistakes," was obviously not in the vocabulary of some of the officers in higher command on this day, for at the same time on the next morning, the 46th was lined up for another attack on Bullecourt and the tanks were to be used again; the "Heads" were sure that they would be right to go this time.

April 11, 1917. The 46th Battalion assembled in its' jumping off trench at 0330 hrs, with the tanks to be in advance at 0430 hrs. Once again the men waited for the tanks until approximately 0445 hrs when they heard the engines of a tank approaching them, then, as this tank got closer to the 46th's position it started to fire into the men, mistaking them for the enemy. After much abuse from the incredulous Australians and finally realising his mistake, the commander of the tank showed himself and asked the 46th members in which direction was the enemy, on being told he headed off into the murky dawn only to be disabled some distance farther to the front.

The 4th Brigade, which was on the right of the 46th and 48th had now been into their attack for over 15 minutes due to their tanks being on time. The Germans had opened up with an artillery barrage, and the members of the 12th Brigade were now starting to cop some of these shells in their jumping off position, with the 48th taking the worst of it as they were lying out in the open behind the 46th.

It was now 0500hrs and the area was brightly lit with enemy flares and the coming of dawn. It would be an understatement to say that the operation had once again gone wrong, with the situation of the infantry lying in the open being extremely serious. Just now a second tank came up, crossed the jumping off line and broke down. Small arm's fire was starting to be taken by the Australians from the village of Bullecourt, which had up until now been under bombardment to stop the Germans reinforcing their troops who were supposed to be under attack. Confusion and fear was starting to set in and something needed to be done to arrest this situation immediately.

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Captain Davis, (an engineering student of Drysdale, Vic. KIA 11/4/17) who was in command of one of the 46th's companies contacted Lt/Col Denham, explained the situation, and asked if they were to advance. Lt/Col Denham at once realised the gravity of the predicament that his men were now in and ordered them to move at once.

The unfortunate situation that the 46th and 48th Battalion's were now in could well have been avoided. It seems that the orders received by the individual commanders of the 46th were not what was originally intended. The orders from higher authority were to, *"Advance at 0445hrs irrespective of whether or not the tanks had reached the Hindenburg Line."* Lt/Col Denham's orders read, *"The infantry will not advance until 15 minutes after the tanks pass the jumping off trench."* Somewhere in the chain of command there had been a mistake that was about to decimate two of the finest battalions in the AIF.

So, it was now approximately 0515hrs, the dawn was now upon the troops in the open, they were taking fire from Bullecourt, they had no tanks to break down the wire to their front, next to no artillery, and some of their officers had once again "blown it." There was only one thing left to do, (Some would have said that it was the best order of the day) go! The unflinching men of the 46th got up and took off at a run. Unbeknown to them, they were now a part of one of the most criminally negligent acts of the war in France, which was to bind the survivors into one of the finest fighting forces that the Allies possessed.

During the time that they had spent waiting for the attack, they would have had ample time to think about the coming assault and what it might bring for them. It was now time to fight for their lives, and fight they did. All the way up to the wire men were being hit at a steady rate by fire coming from the German lines, and on reaching the wire they were mown down in droves. Mangled and twisted pieces of men that had once been human beings were strewn in front and throughout the wire. The German machine gunners couldn't believe their luck at such a large body of men to fire at. One of the tanks had succeeded in making its way through the first belt of wire on the right of the 46th's attack; unfortunately, this only made it and the men following behind it an enormous target and they were soon all dead or wounded except for Lt Pentland, (a coach builder of Elsternwick, Vic) Lance Corporal Tobin, (a clerk of Albert Park, Vic. KIA 11/4/17) and an unnamed private. The following narrative is taken from the diary of the 46th:

"At 0545hrs Lt Pentland returned from the right of our objective and reported that 30 men had been killed on the enemy's wire, the trench was full of the enemy and that he did not know what had happened to the rest of the attacking party. A few minutes later, I received the following message from Major Waine who commanded the right sector. 'Part of first line taken by 46th, the 48th have taken part of the second line. Will let you know something more definite later. 48th want reinforcements, also ourselves'. I at once sent off a carrying party of 30 men with bombs and rifle grenades, and issued an order at 0600hrs to O.C. 'A' Coy 47th Battalion to the following effect- 'Move your company up at once to reinforce. Half to first objective, other half to second objective. I then notified Brigade and C.O. 48th of my actions'.

Whilst the right portion of the 46th was being shot to non existence, the centre and left of the Battalion were having much more luck as they had been met with semi broken wire and the enemy defending it had fled to his second line of defences. Once in the first line, the 46th was

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met with strong resistance on their flanks and a fierce bomb fight erupted, with the men moving steadily to their left under the leadership of Captain Boddington. (an architect of Brisbane, QLD. KIA 11/4/17) Whilst trying to survey what was happening Captain Boddington was shot through the head, and as nothing more could be done to advance the right, a block was established at this position. This was also the time that the 48th Battalion arrived and lent assistance to the 46th until their officers reorganised them and led them on to their objective in the trench line to their front which was known as the second objective.

As stated previously, a message was received at 46th H.Q. that stated the objectives of the 48th and 46th had been taken but that they were being heavily counterattacked. Soon after this message was received, "A" Company of the 47th moved through to reinforce the positions of the 46th and 48th. Here we pick up on the diary of the 46th *"As 'A' Coy moved through the Battalion advanced dump they took 600 Mills hand grenades for the first line troops- this being over the two per man carried by them. At 0630hrs, a verbal message from Corporal Wilkinson (4948 Cpl J.W. Wilkinson. KIA 3/4/18, a farmer of Gisborne, Vic.), purporting to come from Captain Boddington from the left flank stated, 'Have taken 1st objective and have got as far round as the South West corner of Bullecourt' - this was communicated to Brigade"*. However, as written by C.E.W. Bean in, Vol 4 of, *"The Official History of Australia In The War of 1914-1918"*, this message was later discounted and it was surmised that Captain Boddington must have meant the north west corner of Bullecourt. This, and other incorrect reports, that infantry and tanks were seen in Bullecourt and near Riencourt were to add to the tragedy of the day. Artillery could not fire on these strong points to keep the massing Germans at bay without fear of hitting the Australians that were supposed to be in the vicinity. The more the beleaguered diggers asked for support, the more it seems they were denied. At one stage with the 4th Brigade, flare after flare was sent up asking for artillery, but each one went unanswered.

We return now to the Battalion diary. *"At 0625hrs, a message was sent from the front line by Major Waine (received 0640hrs) as follows- 'Running out of bombs and rifle grenades- 48th holding part of 2nd line- we are being bombed on both flanks- our casualties very heavy.' On receipt thereof every available man was sent up carrying supplies of bombs. Subsequently, I applied to Brigade verbally- by phone- for a carrying party, and later 1 Officer and 30 others of the 47th Battalion passed through our front line carrying supplies of Mills hand grenades. At 0656hrs a message was sent by Lt Master (a farmer of Melbourne, Vic.), stating that the 12th Brigade held the 2nd objective- the Germans were counter attacking- and asking for rifle grenades and Lewis gun ammunition."*

About 1000hrs, a message was received from Major Waine as follows: 'Must have more ammunition, bombs, and rifle grenades. Vickers requires 4 gallon's water and at least 6000 rounds S.A.A. Enemy massing in Riencourt- Rifle grenades most important. 4 petrol tins of water were forwarded almost at once- no one available for further stores. Nothing further was heard from the front line, but at about 1115hrs, our men were seen evacuating the objective which fact was at once communicated verbally by me to Brigade. A few moments later a heavy barrage commenced on the enemy trenches."

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This barrage fell on the members of the 48th Battalion who had fought their way back to the 46th's positions when they realised that their comrades had retired, without telling them. When this withdrawal had taken place, the overall strength of the 46th, including the reinforcements of the 47th was approximately 100 men. How they were expected to carry on without artillery cover was inexplicable.

The messages from Lt Master and Major Waine that were mentioned in the Battalion diary were a plea for help to those at H.Q. The two officers could see that their position was extremely weak, and without the necessary back up from their support elements, they knew that the position would soon become untenable. It was at this time that the exhausted men of the 46th on the right flank had given way to the continuous pressure applied to them from the enemy. The portion of the trench that they were in was held by Lt Pentland, who had earlier reported to Lt/Col Denham, and Lt Walker, (a clerk of Benalla, Vic. KIA 11/4/17) along with a few other survivors of the 46th. After putting up a courageous fight and being completely out of ammunition, the members of this post hopped out of the trench rather than face certain death or capture by the enemy and made for the surrounding shell holes. It was during this time that Lt Walker was killed and Lt Pentland badly wounded. As the Germans now headed down the trench and into the ever dwindling defence of the 46th, they encountered Lt's Stanton, (a clerk of Caulfield, Vic) and Master, who along with a corporal, tried to fight them off. Eventually they were hunted like animals from their positions and just managed to escape, with Lt Stanton being knocked unconscious and Lt Master being seriously wounded. Through a sheer stroke of luck Lt Stanton regained consciousness in time to avoid capture.

Lt Master was by this time becoming somewhat of an escape artist. Earlier on, as he and Major Waine had been sitting in the entrance to a dugout full of wounded and resting soldiers writing another message for their C.O., a dozen or so German bombs crashed around them knocking them into the dugout. There were two exits from this dugout, Major Waine and a few others made the wrong choice of exit and were captured by the assaulting Germans, with Lt Master escaping through another exit.

The 46th Battalion was now completely beaten. This was not because of a lack of courage or "ticker," but because of the overwhelming German forces and the odds stacked against it by the so called superiors that allowed the situation to become so futile. Those that now survived had started to run the gauntlet back to their original start point.

As mentioned previously, when the 48th had withdrawn to the 46th's positions it had found them empty. It is true that the 46th had withdrawn without telling the 48th, but any form of organisation within the 46th had long since disappeared with the death or capture of most of the commanders at the scene. Even if they had wanted to let the 48th know of the situation, it would have been almost impossible for them to attempt it, however, one man, Pte Dunnett of the 47th Battalion (a Locomotive Fireman of Rockhampton, QLD) attempted, and got word through to the 48th. The commanders on hand within the 48th's trench then decided to fight their way back to try and prevent the Germans from encircling them; this they achieved, but on reaching the 46th's position found it completely empty. One of the 48th's officers then ordered his men to shoot at the surrendering soldiers of the 46th, whether this order was carried out or not is not

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documented, however, one would hope that the men this order was directed to, told said officer what he could do with it! The disastrous chain of events would be explained to the 48th at a later time by observers at Battalion H.Q., who, from their positions had seen Germans bombing along the parapets of the trenches at the now helpless members of the 46th, who in some cases were herded and slaughtered like cattle by their merciless enemy, who now had complete control of this area of trenches.

Those who had been lucky enough, had escaped to the surrounding shell holes to make well their escape under the cover of darkness. Others less lucky had been seen by our observers hopping the parapet with their hands up and being taken by the victorious Germans. Charles Bean wrote, that *"For the first time, with the chilling reality dawning on the observers in the rear, Australian troops were being led into captivity"*.

It must also be mentioned what happened within the ranks of the 48th when they realised that their positions could not be held without further unnecessary loss of life. Exactly one hour after the rest of the attacking force of the day had vacated the trenches at Bullecourt, the 48th decided that they would do the same. With their officers and senior N.C.O.'s covering their withdrawal, they picked themselves up out of the trenches that they had bled and died for and nonchalantly returned from whence they came. Mates were lifting strands of wire for their comrades to get through and in turn the other would return the favour. Our observers in the rear once again described it as on the morning of the 10th, *"Just like they were leaving a footy match."*

It was also at this time that Lt Master, who as previously stated having been wounded and escaping the enemy, ended up being tangled in the wire at the front of the trench. Being unable to extricate himself he was stuck fast and had to wait for what ever came along. He ended up being spotted by Sgt R.S Rafferty of the 48th, who under the cover of darkness brought him safely back to his lines. Another lucky soldier of the time was Captain Frank North of the 47th Battalion. Frank wrote the following in a 46th Battalion newsletter in 1963.

"I was indeed shocked to hear of the death of Stan Vanstan- I always regarded him as a particular pal. You would not know this, but at Bullecourt, when I was a member of the 47th Battalion, Stan organised the stretcher parties to bring in those of us who were lying badly wounded in No Man's Land. It was Stan and one of his teams who picked me up, and it was on account of my great friendship with Stan that I asked to be transferred to the 46th Battalion when the 47th was broken up in 1918."

Surviving this war, Captain North retired in Townsville, Queensland and opened up his own business as a solicitor. When W.W II broke out he again heeded the call to arms and was eventually appointed to command the 11th Brigade.

So ended the 46th Battalion's "stunt" at Bullecourt, to say it was a tragedy would be a huge understatement. The failure of the tanks, the unbroken wire of the Hindenburg Line facing the troops involved like a macabre joke played by General Gough. All of this would have been enough to crush the resolve of some of the lesser troops of the Empire. In a number of other ways however, it was a triumph for the men of the 46th. They had entered the Hindenburg Line and caused great havoc and death to their enemies; then, they proceeded to hold on to, and

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further their gains by bombing their way towards Bullecourt, all of this being achieved by the efforts of the men of the 46th with negligible assistance from outside forces. All the bungling, misunderstood orders, and ignorance of others, brought out a tenacious fighting spirit that would be fostered with the coming of better commanders and tactics in the future. There would be no better evidence of this than the 46th's astounding successes and esprit de corps in the hard fighting of 1918.

Also at this time, it had been noted that the 46th had been the least happiest battalion of the 12th Brigade. C E W Bean noted that the C O, Lt/Col Denham, an officer with a long military record, fine character, and a good administrator, was lacking when it came to man management abilities. Just how this affected the Battalion may never be known, but if a morale problem was apparent to an outsider, there must have been some misgivings within the Battalion at this time. A diary entry from Pte Touzel quoted the following

Drew out of LMG section after five months. Never missed the line. The O.C. of company put a new man over me. I was the only one that knew the work. For over two months now they have been putting the dirt in on me. A later entry in his diary also stated that; "Lt Muriel seems to be getting dopier every day!"

These may only be the trivial complaints of a digger, but it may also explain the overall feeling of disapproval in the Battalion at the time; which had become so obvious to Charles Bean that he printed it in his volumes on the war.

CHAPTER NINE

THE REBUILD AND MESSINES RIDGE

Leaving 387 of their mates either killed, wounded, or prisoner, the men of the 46th moved back to **Vraucourt** at 2130hrs. Morale would have been at an all time low for the weary survivors of the Battalion. Friendships that had been forged in the sands of Egypt and during the horror of Pozieres were now torn asunder. Fortunately, the soldier well knows the risks that he and his mates take and accepts these risks and the consequences that they bring; however, it didn't help knowing that the people who were in charge of them at this moment were incompetent!

On April, 12, the 46th moved from Vraucourt to Bapaume, where the men entrained for Albert and then marched to **Crucifix camp** at Fricourt. It was also at this time that the Battalion pack dump at Vraucourt was blown up, killing three and wounding two (This pack dump was where the members of the 46th stored their belongings that would not be needed whilst the attack at Bullecourt was in progress.) The 46th rested at Fricourt for four days and took on some reinforcements including 2/Lt L.J. Crichton from the 47th Battalion.

On the 17th, the 46th moved to Bresle and went into billets, then on the 19th, 81 OR's were taken on as reinforcements. The 25th, saw another 20 OR's, and 2/Lts: T.G. Carter, C.E. Palstra, and Captain J J. McPherson taken on strength. Then on the 30th, Captains W.C. Brooks and F.M. Couchman rejoined the unit.

The program of training for this period was pretty straight forward for it was obvious to all concerned that the old and new hands alike would need some time to readjust and start working together as a team. Some of the things practiced were, musketry instruction, company drill, platoon in attack, and company in attack. All of this combined with church parades and extra time off, soon had the 46th starting to regain its' elasticity and will to prove to themselves and others, that there would never be another Bullecourt if they had anything to do with it.

May, 2, saw the Battalion still in billets at Bresle and 2/Lt R. Foster taking over the position of Adjutant, as Captain Davidson was filling in as a Company Commander until a replacement was posted in to the position. General's Gough and Birdwood also awarded the following personnel medals and ribbons:

3887 Sgt R.B. Ramage,
2248 Pte N. Ross (posthumous, KIA 11/4/17, who before the war was a farmer of Denison, Vic.),
2152 Pte S.J. Briggs (a salesman of St Kilda, Vic.),
2279 Pte P A. Whitecroft (a salesman of Fitzroy, Vic.),
4433 Pte G.R. Arundell,
1430 Cpl C. Bourke,
2163 Cpl H.L. Dunnett,
5156 Pte A.W. Maxwell,
4783 Pte A. Davidson,
3090 Pte A. McKenzie (KIA 17/7/17)
3891 Sgt H.G. Ritter (see appendix one.),

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90 Cpl S.E. Sargeant,
1430 Cpl C. Bourke,
3153 Pte H.R. Jones,
2824 Pte W.T. Brown (a milkman from St Kilda, Vic.),
3119 Pte E. Pickersgill,
3716 Pte H.G. Clark,
2/Lt L.L. Coulson (previous),
3141 Sgt H. Crawford,
1536 Pte J. J. DeAbel,
1916 Pte P.O'C. Friend,
3153 Pte H.R. Jones,
1619 Pte T. Mc Ewan (and Serbian Silver Medal), and
3387 Pte W. McNeill

All the above presentations were for the Military Medal and the ribbons were for those who had previously been presented with their medals.

May, 9, saw the Military Cross being awarded to the following officers:

Lt J.A. Stanton,
Lt W.F.H. Master, and
Lt C. Waight.

May, 13, saw the 46th attending the Brigade Horse and Transport show near **Baizeux** and on the 14th it moved to **Aveluy** where the men were accommodated in huts. At 2130 on the 15th the 46th entrained at Aveluy and moved on to **Bailleul** and in to billets.

May, 18, saw 2/Lt C.J. Jennings and 14 OR's taken on strength, 2/Lt L. Crichton transferred in from the 47th Battalion, and Captain R. Cunningham invalided back to Australia.

May, 22, saw the following promotions to 2nd/Lieutenant:

1430 RSM M.M. Cuddihy,
72 CSM W. Hood,
3812 CSM E.A. Leith,
1337 Sgt R. Brittain,
1965 Sgt A.P.P. Kemp,
3111 Sgt H.C. Pinsent,
3746 Sgt S.R. Goldsmith, and
1388 Cpl G. McKenzie

On May, 24, Major V.J. Waine, 2/Lt L.P. Ridgwell, and 2/Lt F. Walker (KIA 11/4/17), were formally placed on the list of Missing In Action. It was not until later that the exact whereabouts of these officers became clear, with all but 2/Lt Walker being POW. All of the above transfers, promotions, awards, and missing lists were still a direct result of Bullecourt. This now brings us up to the next period of fighting for the 46th.

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It was during this time that the 46th, along with the rest of the 4th Division was transferred to II ANZAC Corps, which was a part of the British Second Army to be used in the coming offensive at **Messines**. This was a very interesting phase for the 46th Battalion, and 4th Division on the whole. The new 3rd Australian Division had been formed and trained in England as part of the II Corps, and the troops of the 3rd looked on those of the 4th Division, at first with a sense of awe, for the battalions of the 4th were at this time considered to be some of the hardest worked and toughest fighting units in the AIF. It wasn't before long however, that the 3rd Division would prove themselves to be a worthy partner in any fight.

For some time now, Field Marshall Haig had been planning to shift his offensive from the Arras sector back to the Flanders sector. Haig had decided that this should happen at Messines, so that he could clear his flank position so as to attack farther up at Ypres.

Another of the main reasons for attacking in this sector was that the Germans in the Somme area had approximately 130 miles of territory in places between them and their homeland. If they lost a few miles and consolidated their defences it would not worry them. In Belgium things were not so luxurious, here they had access to the English Channel and not much room behind them in which to manoeuvre; lose their grip in this area and it would be a huge victory for the allied powers, not only in land gain but psychologically as well.

May, 30, saw the 46th move to **Kortypyp Camp** in Belgian Flanders, and another lesson learnt from the Bullecourt fight being put into use. Fourteen officers and 138 other ranks under the direction of Major Edgley were marched to a position in the rear, so that if casualties were bad in the coming fight, the unit concerned would have a "nucleus" to rebuild with. Officers and OR's that were chosen for this task, rarely liked being left out of a "stoush", however, with the amount of casualties that had been inflicted in the past few months, something had to be done to stop units being wiped out completely.

Under strength, but full of fight and determination to prove themselves in the coming fight, the 46th was primed to rip into the enemy and regain the confidence and spirit that was to lead them on to some of the most amazing victories in the history of any fighting unit that was involved in the horrors of 1914/1918.

June 3, 1917, saw more bad news from the Bullecourt battle as 2/Lt J.H. Barnes was reported as died of wounds received at Bullecourt. It was also on this day that further promotions were carried out within the 46th:

2/Lt L.J. Corbett and 2/Lt E. Crichton were promoted to Lieutenant. Also, 2/Lt W. Hood and 50 others were detached for duty with the 45th Battalion, with 2/Lt Brittain and 50 detached to the 47th. Specialist Lewis Gunners were also used by the 45th and 47th, these being, Lt's Corbett and Jennings with 32 OR's (45th), and Lt's Stanton and Crichton also with 32 OR'S (47th).

Both of these formations were to be used as the spearhead battalions of the 12th Brigade for the coming battle. Once again it was apparent that the 4th Division was to be used as shock troops, they now also had another honour, the most used division of the AIF, for their previous partners in I ANZAC were still resting after the disastrous events of the previous months.

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Messines was to be, for the forces involved, another trial with a different type of weapon; underground mines. Tonnes of explosives were placed underneath the German trenches by miners of the 1st Australian Tunneling Company. The plan being that when the time came, instead of the usual artillery barrage, the enemy would be blown into oblivion once the mines were detonated, then the Allies would advance on what was left of them •

The plans for this battle were like a breath of fresh air for the Australians that were involved. Huge "Mud Maps" were built to acquaint the troops with the defences that they would be facing. Mud Maps were virtually an area of ground that was made up to look exactly like the area that the troops were to attack, it could be two foot square, or the size of a small football oval. Natural features like hills and rivers etc, were marked and built to look like the real thing. Unnatural features such as buildings, trenches, and "pill boxes" were also built to scale. This was an outstanding innovation and left the troops with no doubt in their minds as to what they would be facing in the coming battle.

As mentioned previously, "Pill Boxes" were in use in this area of operations. These were reinforced concrete buildings. They were mostly impervious to shell fire, so they could house troops waiting for an artillery barrage to finish, or they could be used as a strong point to house machine guns and mow down advancing troops. The Australians in this battle would have to be at their innovative best if they were to come out of this one in one piece.

Thus, on June 7, 1917, at approximately 0300hrs, the German front lines erupted into a mass of smoke, dust, and human debris, as 19 enormous mines exploded beneath them, if this wasn't enough, artillery and massed Vickers machine guns opened up in unison to completely decimate any form of human life in the vicinity. Some did survive, only to be so shaken up that the first wave of Allied troops that encountered them said that they looked and reminded them of frightened cowering animals.

It was at this time that the 46th was moved from Kortypyp Camp to **Subsidiary Trench** as the reserve battalion for the fight (less those that had been detached to other units). The work that they carried out here was as Brigade re-supply parties.

Those members that were with the 45th and 47th were involved in the taking of the final objective of the day, this being the **Oosttaverne Line**. On being given the order to fix bayonets and advance, the troops of the 47th and 45th moved off. For this attack they had a well-planned artillery barrage, and new model tanks that were less inclined to break down and were equipped with better armour. The leading waves of these two battalions ran into a force of about 120 counter attacking German troops who were taken by surprise and were soon mopped up with many prisoners being taken. The next hurdle for the Australians was the "Pill Boxes" that now lay ahead of them. Machine gunners and rifle grenadiers were employed to suppress these sites, while the riflemen had to encircle the box and fight their way in to it from the rear. Charles Bean described the fighting for these positions in the following way.

"The tension surrounding the struggles around these blockhouses-the murderous fire from a sheltered position, followed by the sudden giving in of the surrounded garrison-caused this years fighting in Flanders to be marked by a ferocity that renders the reading of any true narrative

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peculiarly unpleasant. Where such tension exists in battle, the rules of "civilised" war are powerless. Most men are temporarily half mad, their pulses pounding at their ears, they will kill until they grow tired of killing. When they have been racked with machine gun fire, the routing out of enemy groups from behind several feet of concrete is almost inevitably the signal for a butchery at least of the first few who emerge, and sometimes even the helplessly wounded may not be spared. It is idle for the reader to cry shame upon such incidents, unless he cries out against the whole system of war.

Positions such as **Huns Walk**, **Hun House**, and **Steignast Farm**, were scenes of bitter fighting. Every hedge, sunken road, or destroyed house was a German sniper post or machine gun post, but the men fought on and completely routed the German resistance from this area.

This sort of fighting went on for approximately two days straight when on the afternoon of the 9th, the 46th was reorganised and took over a portion of the front line between the 45th and 47th Battalions. These positions were those which had been won by the above mentioned battalions, and the 46th had to withstand repeated attempts to regain them. They were, **Owl Support**, **Owl Trench**, and **Oxygen Trench**. On the night of June 10/11, the 46th took over the positions held by the 47th Battalion farther to their right flank. They held these positions until June 11/12 when they were relieved in the front line by the 15th Battalion and went into support trenches known as the **Black Line**, where on the next day they were relieved by British troops of the 74th Brigade.

Although mainly in support work and detached to help other battalions, the 46th had lost 2 Officers and 17 OR's killed, 2 Officers and 117 OR's wounded, and 4 OR's missing. The fighting in this sector was new to the Australians, it was also a success. This was a much needed tonic to the troops who needed some confidence building, and with the ferocity of the fighting, they proved that they could once again match it with the best in the world.

June, 14, saw the 46th move into huts in the **La Creche** area where the men were inspected by the G.O.C. II ANZAC Corps, (General Godley) and took on reinforcements from the training depots. June, 17, saw the 46th moved by bus to **Renischurr** near **St Omer**, where the men stayed in billets until June, 21. During this time there were medals and awards handed out to the following personnel

Lt/Col H.K. Denham, and Major J.M. Edgley, both received the Distinguished Service Order, and Captain W.R. Davidson received the Military Cross. The following members were mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches:

Lt/Col H.K. Denham,
Major J M Edgley,
Major V.J. Waine,
Capt D.B. Payne,
Lt R. Outhwaite,
1913 Sgt G M. Jones, and
2747 Cpl G.I. Laughton.

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On June, 21, the 46th moved by bus from Renischurr to **Doullieu** where the men went into billets. Whilst in this area the 46th received more reinforcements, C.S.M Dickinson was promoted to 2nd/Lieutenant, and the following members were chosen to represent the Battalion in an inspection of 2nd Army units by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught at Bailleul. They were:

Lt/Col H K Denham "DSO",
Major J H Edgley "DSO",
762 C S.M. A.H. Nowotna "DCM",
3756 Sgt J Halifax "MM",
90 Cpl S.E Sargent "MM",
3119 Cpl E Pickersgill "MM".

The rest and training at Doullieu was short lived, as the 46th was soon on the march once again to the next area of operations in the Wytschaete sector.

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CHAPTER TEN

WYTSCHAETE AND CAPTAIN DAVIDSON

June 29, 1917, saw the 46th move to Hill 63 in the **Ploegsteert** area in support of the 4th Brigade that was holding the 4th Divisional front in that area. The Battalion's duties here were as fatigue and working parties, and this was continued until July, 18, when it returned to Doullieu and went into billets.

The work that was carried out in the Hill 63 area was extensive and extremely tiring, but there was also time for further promotions and awarding of medals. It was also at this time that many members returned to the unit that had been wounded and in hospital or away on courses of instruction.

The following members were awarded military medals:

3756 Sgt J. Halifax;
2527 Pte D.S. Fraser (a farmer of Wagga Wagga, NSW);
2382 Pte J.I. Fasoli,
2200 Pte E.A. Parrot;
3811 Pte S J Loftus;
4523 Pte R.L. Kilmister;
1795 Pte D.G. Williams (a farmer of Morwell, Vic);
1724 Sgt W.H. Turner;
1883 Pte A.H. Ayers.

All the above being Military Medals.

The Military Cross was awarded to;

2/Lt Hood, and

the Distinguished Conduct Medal to;

2522 L/Cpl W.F. Robbins (a horse breaker of Dumbalk, Vic).

Just before the 46th's relief on the night of July 17/18, Hill 63 was severely shelled with a mixture of gas, shrapnell, and high explosive shells. The shelling lasted for over 4 ½ hours ; however, very few casualties were reported. The total casualties for the Battalion's time at Hill 63 were as follows:

	OFFICERS	O.R's
Killed	0	12
Wounded	1	36
Gassed		2

The wounded officer for this period was Lt Eric Leith. Lt Leith was to be wounded five times during WW1. He enlisted in September, 1915, with the 14th Battalion and was a Clerk from Caulfield, Vic, he was also one of the originals to be transferred to the 46th in 1916. Mentioned in dispatches, he was also awarded the Distinguished Service Order in late 1918. Surviving the war, he went on to serve in WW2 as a training officer.

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It was also at this time that the Commander of the 4th Division, Major General W Holmes was killed Whilst he was taking the Premier of New South Wales, W A. Holman on a tour of the rear area of the battle field at Ploegsteert Wood, a sudden artillery barrage caught them in the open. It just went to show that no one was safe, no matter who, or where they were.

E.J. Rule of the 14th, now a Lieutenant, wrote of meeting the 46th on its way out of the line in his book entitled "Jacka's Mob" :

"One morning we packed up and started off for the line. Going in we met the 46th Battalion, our daughter unit. The regulation 10 minute halt was stretched to half an hour, while both officers and men sought out friends and acquaintances. I was delighted to find Sgt _____, whom I had not seen since our battalion had given birth to the younger unit. Under the shade of a hedge we sat and yarned and laughed about the days on the peninsula, when Bill threatened to shoot me for being a good-for-nothing lance corporal. Bill was still a sergeant -the gods had been most unkind to him- while I had been raised to the rank "gentleman by act of parliament."

About a month went by, and once again I met a portion of the 46th. Bill was no longer with them; his company commander told me that on their returning to the line an 8-inch shell landed on top of him and blew him to bits.

In pre-war days Bill gloried in wearing the red guernsey of the Salvation Army, but the soul-destroying conditions of active service had been the thorn on which Bill had stubbed his toe, and he had become content to be numbered among the back sliders. His language was so explosive and emphatic that any god fearing judge would have been tempted to confine him to prison for the term of his natural life; but in spite of his shortcoming the Salvation Army had carved its fine principles upon Bill's soul; he stood out as a white monument to them, which the waves of selfishness and meanness could not stir, however fierce the storm.

During the stint at Doullieu which lasted until August, 6, the 46th took on more reinforcements and Major J.M. Edgley was transferred to England to take up duties as a staff officer for Training Depot No 4 This left open the position within the Battalion for a new 2/IC, which was duly taken over by Major H.C. Ford, who had been transferred to the 46th from the 47th Battalion.

A typical day's training whilst at Doullieu started off with physical training at 0700hrs for all members of the Battalion after which, the specialists such as lewis gunners, bombers, signallers, and scouts were trained under the guidance of their respective officers and instructors Musketry instruction and bayonet fighting were carried out for the riflemen of the Battalion. After lunch, platoon drill was carried out, then it was on to instructions in how to man outposts in the line efficiently, with the late afternoon being for games and various lectures on the evils of V.D and associated diseases that soldiers on active service are prone to pick up On other days they mixed up the training with other lessons including, gas drill, marching with respirators on, packing of packs, and correct practices for guard mounts and sentry duties

August, 3, saw 4235 Sgt S.A. Latimer promoted to 2/Lt and the usual training and routine being carried out until August, 6, when the 46th was moved by road to **Kemmel Hill**, and then into support of the 47th Battalion in the Wytschaete sector occupying the **Wytschaete Ridge** defences From August, 8, through to the 14th, the 46th was once again involved in one of its favourite activities, fatigue parties.

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On the night of August 14/15, the 46th took over the positions then held by the 47th in the front line. The trenches in this area were nothing more than a series of posts that were connected by a shallow trench. The area was low lying and wet, basically it was nothing more than a swamp. "A" and "C" Companies were in the line, whilst "B" and "D" Companies were in support at **Forrester's Post and Gun Farm**. On the night of August 18/19, the two companies in support relieved those that were in the front. Then on the night of August 22/23, the Battalion was relieved by the 18th Service Battalion of The King's Liverpool Regiment, and went into camp near Kemmel Hill where the men proceeded to clean and replenish their clothing and equipment.

During their stay in the Wytschaete Ridge trenches, the men of the 46th kept extremely busy in making life more bearable for themselves and those that were to come after them. When they first occupied these trenches they found them to be completely open to the elements, however, when they had finished, they had erected corrugated iron to render their position rain proof, they had also drained and added duck boards to the trench floor so they weren't standing in water. Over 100 yards of camouflage was erected, and a cookhouse built to the rear. Then, when it was their turn to occupy the front line they erected 220 yards of barbed wire, then revetted 100 yards and cleared 320 yards of the actual trench system. Communication trenches were improved upon so that the shell holes that were called posts were better accessible to the troops manning them. The shell holes themselves were improved by draining, duck boarding, and sandbagging so as to afford better cover. In all, 250 sand bags were taken to each shell hole, there being 19 separate shell holes, you don't have to be a mathematician to realise that someone had a lot of digging and filling to do.

The casualties for this time spent in the front line were as follows:

	KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING
Officers	0	2	1
O.R's	3	30	0

It would be an insult to the 46th Battalion, that if during this chapter I did not cover the tragic events that surrounded the disappearance and subsequent death whilst inspecting the Battalion's outposts of Captain W.R. Davidson, the Battalion Adjutant. Before enlisting with the 14th Battalion in 1915 and being transferred to the 46th, Captain Davidson was a Grain Salesman of Glenferrie in Victoria. By including this passage in the history of the 46th, the author does not imply that Captain Davidson should be singled out from the thousands of other tragic events within this Battalion; however, for such a tireless worker and respected member amongst his peers in the 46th who had previously been wounded in action at Gallipoli with the 14th, the loss of "Davie", as he was known was a bitter pill to swallow for all in the 46th.

The Adjutant of an infantry battalion is a veritable work horse; he is basically the right hand man of the battalion's C.O., Captain Davidson was no exception to this rule. In a letter sent to him by the commander of I ANZAC, General Birdwood, on June 4, 1917, Captain Davidson was described as a fine example of courage and coolness under fire, and along with the prompt manner in which he grasped a situation and organised the necessary parties in emergency, was of the greatest value to the 46th. This service was recognised by the awarding to Captain Davidson

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of the Military Cross and being mentioned in dispatches; these being mainly for his work at Bullecourt

The following is a statement of the events surrounding the disappearance of the Adjutant by 3133a Cpl H G Cumming (a teacher from Western Australia), at this stage of the war in "C" Coy 46th Battalion: (It must be mentioned here that Captain Davidson was at this stage acting as a company commander to fill in for the recent heavy losses)

On the night of the 16th of August 1917, I was on duty in No 5 post, one of a series of posts held by "C" Coy 46th Battalion. About 8 P.M. Captain Davidson came into No 5 post from the direction of Coy H.Q. in the front line. He remained in the post about 20 minutes obtaining particulars from the N.C.O. in charge. He left No 5 post without a guide, and went with the intention of proceeding to No 8 post. On leaving No 5 post it was seen that he was bearing too much to the right and in the direction of Rifle Farm, one of the enemy's advanced posts. One of the men in the post shouted to him to bear to his left, which we could see he was doing as he disappeared out of sight. No 8 post was very tricky to find by night, and by bearing to the right as the missing officer appeared to be doing it would be quite easy to miss No 8 post and strike rifle farm. There was very little enemy machine gun or shell fire in the night of the 16th.

Captain F.M. Couchman (a member of the permanent forces before the war, from Petersham N S W.), at the time of writing this statement the 46th's 2/IC, wrote:

On the night of the 16th of August 1917, I was in charge of "C" Company, 46th Battalion which was holding the left sector of the Battalion front line. At about 7 P.M. on the 16th I visited my line of outposts, and on returning to No 5 post was told that Captain Davidson had been there and had gone out about five minutes before to find No 8 post which lay directly out in front of No 5 post at a distance of about 150 yards. Knowing the difficulty of locating No 8 post, I with a scout set out expecting to find him on the way between the two posts; spreading ourselves out and working in a zig-zag course. On arriving at No 8 post we were informed that Captain Davidson had not been seen by anyone in that post. Thinking that he was lost between the posts we took a zig-zag course and on a wider front, coming back to No 5 post. On reaching No 5 post we learned that the missing officer had not returned there. I enquired of the posts on the right but nothing had been seen of him there. Then thinking that probably he had returned through the posts on the left to Coy. Hqrs. I was told that he had not returned there. This would be about 10-30 P.M. About 11-30, hearing nothing of his return I sent out patrols from No 5 post through No 8 post to search the ground in front. During the following day patrols were sent out to search the front, one patrol almost working its way up to Rifle Farm, one of the enemy's advance posts, without finding any trace of the missing officer. "D" Coy under Captain Simonson relieved my company on the night of the 17th.

During the subsequent court of inquiry over the loss of Captain Davidson, these and other statements were submitted by members of the 46th. The end finding was that as there was no notification from the enemy stating that they had the Adjutant prisoner, Captain Davidson was thought to have veered off course for No. 8 post and walked into the enemy's lines at Rifle Farm, where he was shot. A fine soldier was lost from the 46th.

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From August, 24, to the 26th, the 46th carried out the usual routine of training its members. At night however, things were not so quiet, as four officers and 200 O.R.'s were used as working parties near Messines.

August, 27, saw the G.O.C. of II ANZAC Corps and the new commander of the 4th Division, Major General E G Sinclair-Maclagan inspect the troops whilst doing their training, and that afternoon, two officers and 100 men were again used as a working party, this time unloading huts at **Neuve Eglise**. On the 28th the men moved into billets in the **La Motte** area and on the 29th they moved to **La Nieppe** between **Hazebrouck** and **St Omer**. On the 30th and 31st, the men were issued new clothing and spent their time cleaning and disinfecting their equipment and blankets, etc. This period at La Nieppe culminated with an inspection of them by their new G O C General Sir William Birdwood, for it was at this time that the 46th along with the 4th Division was moved back to I ANZAC Corps. Once again, it seemed to the members of the 46th and the other battalions of the 4th Division that they were being used unfairly by the higher staff, as the men knew that they would once again be used in a new offensive. Charles Bean wrote:

"Each man had faced up to whatever private problems this battle had in store for him. There flew around the messes grim jokes as to who should inherit his friend's boots or binoculars, and despite old dreads and horrid memories, men were obviously keen to put into use the drill they had been practising and confident they could outplay the enemy."

September 1, 1917, saw the 46th Battalion still at La Nieppe, Lt Stanton being sent for duty with the 12th training Battalion and 24 reinforcements being taken on strength by the Battalion. September, 3, saw the 46th being moved by bus to **Beaumont-Les-Aire**, in the **Bomy** area where it moved into billets. The emphasis of training in this area was for a proposed attack in the vicinity of Ypres with a heavy emphasis on physical training, platoon attack formations, company attack formations, battalion attack formations, trench to trench attacks, and specialist training. It was also whilst in this area that more medals and awards were handed out to members of the 46th.

Military Medals were awarded to the following personnel:

3783 Sgt W.L. Hanna,

2911 L/Cpl E R. Harrison (a carpenter of Walcha, NSW.),

1809 Cpl A.E. Treeby (a broker of Brighton, Vic.),

627 Sgt W.A. McLeod.

Then on the 8th and 9th of September, it was down to the real business, company and then battalion sports. These affairs were usually hard fought and heavily backed by the punters amongst the members, with sports such as Australian football and boxing being amongst the favourites with the men. When the day was over, the Battalion team would be chosen to take on the other formations of the 12th Brigade to see who had the best teams. The brigade competition was held on September 15, 1917, and the 46th was once again victorious, taking the Aggregate Cup, the Tug Of War Cup, the Best Band Trophy, and the best cook's competition, an overall excellent effort by the quiet achievers of the 12th Brigade.

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It was also during this time that Captain P.W. Simonson was transferred to H.Q. 3rd Division to act as the "aide-de-camp" for the G.O.C. of that division, who was at that time Sir John Monash, and as most would be aware, later went on to command the Australian forces in France.

September 19, 1917, the Battalion moved by bus back to La Nieppe and on the 21st moved by foot to **La Temple**, which was in the **Steenvorde** area. On the 23rd, the 46th moved by bus to **Dominion Camp** with the "Battalion Nucleus" consisting of 10 officers and 120 O.R.'s to remain at I ANZAC reinforcement camp at **Cestre**. On the 24th, it was on to **Belgian Battery Corner** and then on to **China Wall**.

The 46th was now part of the 12th Brigade reserve of the 4th Division, for the big attack at **Polygon Wood** that was to be carried out by the 4th and 13th Brigades of the 4th Division, along with the 5th Division. The 46th moved into the front line on the 27th, relieving the 13th Brigade, with Battalion H.Q. being at **Garter Point**. Until the move into the front line where the men were on the ready for any German counter attacks that may have been planned, the 46th played no great part in the offensive at Polygon Wood. The work it carried out mainly consisted of salvage and the burial of Australian and German dead that littered the area.

Before the 46th moved to China Wall, the following promotions from 2/Lt to Lt took place:

2/Lt's A.V. Hatfield,
E.A. Charlton,
W.H. Jennings,
T.J. Carr,
A.V. James,
C.J. Jennings,
M.M. Cuddihy,
W. Hood "M.C.",
E.A. Leith,
R.I. Brittain,
A.P. Kemp,
H.C. Pinsent,
S.R. Goldsmith, and
G. Mc Kenzie.

September, 30, saw the 46th still in the front line, when on that night the right half of the Battalion was relieved by the 5th Battalion, with the left half being relieved by the 23rd Battalion the following night, then moving to **Vancouver Camp** near Ypres. This area of Ypres is still famous today for names such as **Hellfire Corner**, **Menin Road**, and **The Cloth Hall**. The area was a death trap and no matter how good a soldier you were, your chances in this area of operations were pretty slim indeed.

Private N. Pope of Victoria, whom was originally a member of the 60th Battalion until transferred to the 46th in July of 1917, wrote the following about his time at Polygon Wood:

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Sep. 28th 1917. Fighting order, 5 days rations, rifle, 220 rounds ammunition, two gas helmets, blanket, waterproof sheet, petrol tin of water, and 4 sand bags.

29th. Heavy shelling all day and night, covered with dirt. Heavy counter attack at daylight, drove enemy back, few casualties.

30th. Shelled terrible all day covered with dirt a dozen times. One shell hit right all around me in the trench, one shell shock up till now, 25 men, B Coy killed or wounded.

Oct. 1st. Two hrs bombardment shifted out of old posy. Fairly quiet at present, lying in shallow trench.

Reading these entries in the various diaries etc, that have been donated for the writing of this book still has this author looking on these men in awe. One could just read them and think that these situations must have been bad; but to sit down and really look into it, we can't begin to imagine the nightmare that was a reality for these men of the 46th and others in this "war to end all wars".

October, 1, saw Captain F.M. Couchman promoted to temporary Major to replace Major Edgley, who as previously stated had been transferred to No 4 Training Depot. From here, the 46th moved on to billets at **Steenvoorde**, and Lt L L Coulson was transferred to the 12th Training Battalion for duty. The 46th stayed at Steenvorde until October, 10, when it marched to **Abeele Station** and entrained for **Gordon**, in the Ypres area. Arriving at Ypres at 1000hrs, the 46th rested until 1700hrs, then moving into support trenches at **Zonnebeke**.

The fine weather that had abounded its self over the past few months was nearly at an end, and the dark clouds of another European winter were gathering in the distance. This period of time was to also be dark one, full of misery and death for the men of the AIF.

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CHAPTER ELEVEN

PASSCHENDAELE AND ANOTHER WINTER

October 12, 1917, saw the 47th and 48th Battalions' of the 12th Brigade attack in the Passchendaele sector in conjunction with the 3rd Australian Division on the left, and the 13th Brigade on the right.

For the previous few days, there had been constant, but light rain, and the area had been turned into a morass. All along the sides of the tracks that were congested with traffic were ruined wagons and the bloating bodies of the horses that had pulled them. Also, there was no shortage of evidence to the human sacrifice in the area. The men of the 12th Brigade knew that they were going to be up against it once more.

At 0525hrs on the 12th, the 47th and 48th Battalions' advanced into battle against enemy positions between Zonnebeke and Passchendaele Ridge. During the initial phase of its' advance the 48th took over 200 enemy prisoners, but were soon in grave danger as the attack on their left had failed due to a lack of sufficient artillery support before the operation. The 48th was also being continually sniped at from enemy positions in pillboxes to their front; however, with great determination, the men decided to consolidate the ground where they were and to dig a series of advanced posts to their front. During this time, the left company of the 48th was at a severe disadvantage, the men had to halt their advance and give assistance to the units on their left who were still a long way behind them. This assistance had to be carried out, for to leave a gap like this between two units would have invited fire from the enemy positions upon the troops of these units at this gap, and when reorganised, the enemy would have situated any counter attack at this junction.

During this desperate struggle, the 46th was used to carry forward ammunition and supplies to the troops in the forward area, and also to supply stretcher bearers for the multitude of wounded that were now streaming in from the front areas.

At 1900hrs, the C.O. of the 46th received word from his counterpart in the 45th, that due to intense pressure, the troops of the 47th and 48th Battalions' had fallen back to their original line and that the 45th had sent forward two of its companies to reinforce these battalions. The C.O. of the 46th immediately sent forward his H.Q. to that of the 45th's and notified H.Q. 12th Brigade of his move. Then at 2230hrs, 12th Brigade notified the C.O. of the 46th that he was to take charge of all 12th Brigade troops in the area. The reason for this order was that Lt/Col's Imlay and Leane, of the 47th and 48th respectively had been seriously wounded when two enemy shells simultaneously hit the pillbox in which they were using as their H.Q. The devastation that this event caused was amazing, as all around the pill box were battalion signallers, runners, stretcher bearers, and medical orderlies; many of these essential personnel now being killed or wounded, including members of the 46th who, as stated before, were employed in working parties for these units.

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Lt/Col Denham's first order was to send "A" Company of the 46th to the junction of the 3rd Division and that of the 48th Battalion, to plug that dangerous gap in case of further retirement by the 3rd Division.

During the whole day and night, the enemy's artillery had been constantly searching the front line and support areas of the attacking force. Then at about 0300hrs on the morning of the 13th, word was received that the front line battalions were in touch with each other and the units on their flanks, thus making the position in front considerably stronger. Unfortunately, this didn't stop the enemy's artillery and they continued to cause damage to the front and support areas.

On the night of October 13/14, the 46th Battalion and "C" and "D" Companies of the 45th were relieved by the 14th Battalion with the 47th and 48th remaining in the front line with the C.O. of the 46th still in charge of these troops. The relief of the former being complete at about 2230hrs.

During the day and night of the 13th, parties were organised to bring up further supplies, and to render the front line positions more secure. The enemy's artillery was still causing considerable damage to the Australian positions and now their aeroplanes were roaming the front causing havoc from above.

Finally, on the night of Oct 14/15th 1917, the 47th and 48th Battalions' were relieved from their duties in the front line by the 16th Battalion, with the 15th Battalion moving into support. On completion of this move, the command of the sector was handed over to the commander of the 4th Brigade.

The troops of the 12th Brigade came out of this battle and returned to Ypres, dragging the mud and blood of their experience at Passchendaele with them. Some were bitter at yet another hard fought and well thought out attack on their part being shot to pieces along with their mates because of the inability of the higher staff to work together and listen to experienced advice when it was offered to them. The perceived lack of artillery on the allied side allowing the German artillery to fire at will was the main theme amongst this bitterness.

After a short break from the front, the 46th moved up once again on October, 19, relieving the 50th Battalion. During this time in the line, the Pleasance brothers from Prahran in Victoria were promoted to 2/Lt after a period of training at the Cadet Training Battalion, with Lt's W. Mc Egan and G.E. Milne being promoted to the rank of Captain, the 46th at this time also received 22 reinforcements.

On October, 20, the 46th was relieved from the front and moved back to the **Canal area** of Ypres.

The casualties for the 46th during this period were as follows:

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	OFFICERS	OTHER RANKS
Killed	0	13
Wounded	3	118
Missing	0	3

From here the men of the 46th moved on to Vancouver Camp, **Brandhoek**, Wizernes, and then into billets at Coyecques, where they proceeded to reorganise, re-equip, and repair the various rifle and bombing ranges in the area, these activities taking them up until the end of October.

November 1, 1917, saw Captain (honorary Major) E.S. Davis returning to the Battalion from 4th Div Training School, and 61 reinforcements being taken on strength the next day, with the C.O., Lt/Col Denham proceeding on leave to England. This was basically the last that the 46th was to see of its' C O. The rigours and responsibility of command of an infantry battalion had finally caught up with the C O. His health had been deteriorating steadily for over a year and had finally taken him whilst on leave. After a series of medical examinations and a posting to a quieter unit, Lt/Col Denham was finally returned to Australia in May 1918, with Major F.M. Couchman taking temporary command.

It was also at this time (Nov, 3) that more medals and awards were presented for the 46th's recent work in the Ypres area, they were:

Lt H W. Davis,

Lt S R. Goldsmith, both Military Crosses, and
4783 Pte A. Davidson, the Military Medal.

Military Medal Ribbons were awarded to the following:

765 Sgt G. Orpwood;

1904 L/Cpl T W Driscoll (a fisherman of Blackrock, Vic.);

1857 Cpl C L Whitby (a labourer of Brighton, Vic.);

1730 Dvr G P Dillon;

1610 Dvr A. Smith;

2622 Dvr V. Mealing;

2240 Pte J. McKenzie (a farrier of Cobden, Vic.); and

3743 Pte A J H. Green

On November 11, 1917, more Military Medals were issued to the following members:

2837 Sgt E Lukins;

3961 Sgt W.C. Wade;

3133 Cpl H G. Cumming;

1762 L/Cpl E L Pleass,

1843 L/Cpl S A Bergmeier, and

3128 Pte R.M. Robertson (KIA 3/4/18).

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On November, 13, 2/Lt's, S.A. Latimer, N W. Faulkner, and A.B.R.E Willison were taken on strength of the 46th along with 39 O.R.'s, with 2/Lt Latimer returning to the unit after being wounded at Wytschaete.

November 15, 1917, found the 46th on the march again. This march was to be an eight day trek to the **Abbeville** area, north west of Amiens near the French coast. The march to this area was for a different reason than the usual march to a hot spot Abbeville was approximately 70 miles to the rear of any fighting, could it be that the men were finally being granted a rest? The first leg of the trip was of 12 miles to **Crequy**, the second of 3 ½ miles to **Beaurainville**, then on to **Douriez** which was a distance of 7 miles, next it was 7 ½ miles to **Estrees-Les-Crecy** where the men were to rest overnight in billets. From Estrees-Les-Crecy, it was another 8 miles to **Nuilly L'Hospital** and then 16 miles to **Chepy** Finally the 46th marched the last leg of 8 miles to **Bourseville** and **Woignarue**, with H.Q., "A", and "B" Companies billeted at Bourseville and "C" and "D" Companies at Woignarue.

Throughout the eight days of the march the men saw places that they had read about at school. They saw the battle fields of **Crecy**, with the old mill from which King Edward 111 had directed the battle from, including the monument that had now been erected to commemorate the site. It was also noted that the Battalion's march discipline was good All points that were noted by Brigade H.Q. during the first few days of the march were carefully attended to, so that during the last few days of the march there were no problems at all found by Brigade H.Q.

When the men arrived in this new area they couldn't believe their eyes or ears, the laughter of children and the harmonious chirping of birds in the green fields was like a sweet symphony for the battle hardened troops of the 46th who had come from the horrors and sludge of the Somme and Flanders fields. The billets were clean, the locals friendly, and the smell of the sea air was cleansing to their stench ridden lungs War to them now seemed an eternity away, and they were determined to make the most of this break.

This at first seems to be just a case of a good rest for the 46th and 4th Division on the whole; however, there was an ulterior motive. Due to the lack of reinforcements that were now coming from Australia, the AIF was in danger of losing at least one of its divisions to reinforce the others General Birdwood wanted to avoid this at all costs, and he came up with the idea of using one of the AIF divisions as a reinforcement depot for the other four. In doing this he hoped to reinforce his less decimated divisions first and then to reinforce his depot division If needed, he intended to rotate the depot division, using the weakest division for this purpose, thus enabling it to gain much needed rest in a rear area and to gain much needed reinforcements The dubious task of depot division had now fallen to the 4th, which was by far the most used and abused of the AIF.

Even though this was a trying time for the Australians, it had its advantages. Birdwood now pushed for the formation of an Australian Corps, of which the Australian Prime Minister, William Morris Hughes, had been seeking for a long time At present he had I and II ANZAC Corps, with the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Divisions making up I ANZAC, and the 3rd in II ANZAC. Birdwood proposed to transfer the 3rd Division to I ANZAC to make up for the loss of the 4th

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and call it "The Australian Corps", he put this idea to the commander in chief of the British Forces, Sir Douglas Haig and it was accepted with General Birdwood being placed in command. Charles Bean wrote of the decision in the following way *"This decision, which came as a complete surprise to the divisions emerging from Third Ypres, was everywhere hailed with delight. The 4th Division, if anxious as to its own future, welcomed its own long-delayed rest."*

November, 23, found the 46th in its respective billet areas carrying out the usual training regimen; with drill, bayonet fighting, rifle shooting, and specialist training all being carried out; however, the afternoons were devoted to sport and the men started to get back a bit of the old elasticity and humour that was readily associated with Australian soldiers of the time.

Honours, awards, detachments, taken on strength, and promotions for this period were as follows:

Bar to the Military Medal;

2837 Sgt E.A. Lukins.

Promotions;

Captain (temp Major) F. Couchman, to Major.

Detachments;

Lt V L. Bishop to A.F.C. in England.

Taken on strength;

Lt C. Palstra,

2/Lt M.M. Cuddihy,

2/Lt A.F.S. Dobson,

2/Lt A.B. Mortimer, and

60 O.R.'s.

The rest period went on throughout the remainder of November until on December, 4, the men heard the news that the British, still persisting in using their tanks had attacked at Cambrai (although it has been said that, not all in high command could see their potential if used correctly). At first it seemed that this attack was going to be a success, but due to a German counter offensive in the same area and a lack of British reserves supposedly due to the Ypres campaign, the Australian 4th Division was called to Peronne to act as a reserve. The billets of the 46th would not have been a place for the faint hearted this morning.

On December, 5, the 46th entrained at **Eu** station for **Peronne**, in what was to be a tiresome train journey of some 12 hours, after which the men marched two miles to **Haut-Allaines** and went into huts with good fires and plenty of wood. Here, the 46th trained and waited, the bitter cold of another French winter was slightly better than the previous one as the men at this time were in huts and as mentioned before had wood for their fires. Christmas Day saw the men get a rest from their training regimen, but there wasn't much of a meal as the Battalion was still on the ready to be called into the line at any moment.

Waiting, waiting and more waiting, it seemed to the men that this was all they did in the army, and apart from the sheer adrenaline and fear rush that they experienced in an attack, to most this was a hard fact.

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The next period of time was written informatively in the war diaries of the 46th and I see no reason to change them, they are as follows:

January 1st 1918, New Year's Day found us still near Peronne and was made the occasion of a holiday for the men, but the officers spent the morning in making a reconnaissance of ground for a Brigade scheme which was to eventuate the following day.

The ration strength today is 41 officers and 823 other ranks.

January 2nd, An exercise "Brigade in attack" was carried out and occupied the day until about 1400hrs. The air was clear, and the ground was covered with snow, but the going was good.

January 3/7th, These days were occupied in training.

January 8th, A movement order received the previous day was put into execution and the Battalion formed up at 1530hrs to march to Peronne. Two hours previously the 46th had experienced a blinding snowstorm and the air was icy cold. The road was frozen and very slippery with the consequences being that the men slipped and fell frequently with one man sustaining a fractured arm. Despite the conditions the ranks were in a cheerful mood.

At Peronne a hot meal was served from the cookers, and the entrainment was complete at 1830hrs, the train leaving at 1910hrs. The men were in closed trucks, the officers in carriages, mostly without windows or cushions, and a cold night journey was experienced by all ranks. Snow fell most of the time.

*January 9th, Detrained at Bailleul at 1130hrs and marched to billets near **Fletre**, a distance of about four miles.*

*January 10th, Reveille 0530hrs, and at 0700hrs the Battalion marched to Godewaersvelde a distance of about three miles. Again the roads were slippery and with many steep inclines and men constantly fell, one sustaining a strained ankle. We entrained at 0900hrs, reaching **Eizenwalle** at 1100hrs and marched to Ridgewood camp nearby. A number of officers were then sent to reconnoitre the line. (The 46th was now once again in the Hollebeke, Hill 60 area of Belgium.)*

January 11th, At 1440hrs 300 men entrained on a light railway, the remainder marching. Detrained at Spoil Bank where we were met by guides. We took over from the 13th K.R.R.C.

January 12th, The situation was very quiet, very little shelling being indulged in by either side. The day was spent in shaking down in our new quarters and by working parties on starting to improve the defences. Visiting and flanking patrols were sent out at intervals from the outposts.

January 13th, 14th, and 15th, Snow and icy winds prevailed. Our artillery on the 15th was turned on to several posts held by the hun, and several direct hits were observed. The enemy retaliated on our position but did no damage. During the three days all available men were engaged under engineer supervision in improving the defences. At night were out covering with wire the intervals between the outposts. On night of 13/14th, in addition to the ordinary visiting patrols, 3 patrols were sent out to reconnoitre the front- two being fighting patrols. The chief object was to obtain enemy identification. Lt Bull was in charge of one, with 12 other ranks and Lt Hanna took another party of the same size. No identification was obtained, but valuable information in reference to enemy positions was brought in.

January 16th, Rain fell and a thaw set in, everything turned to mud. Trenches and saps fell in and the shelters of the men were flooded. Our artillery was again turned on to enemy strong points and direct hits observed.

January 17th, Rain and snow making things very uncomfortable. Working parties as usual.

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January 18th, Enemy artillery livened up a bit on back area but no damage was done. Several officers of the 13th Battalion arrived to inspect the positions prior to taking over, and were shown around posts at night. Day was fine but mud was deep. Wiring and other working parties as usual occupied every available man.

January 19th, Enemy artillery again active resulting in the death of R.S.M. Mayman- a fine soldier.

January 20th, The day was quiet and in the evening the Battalion was relieved by 13th Battalion, relief being complete by 1915hrs. Entrained at spoil bank arriving at Murrumbidgee camp, La Clytte at 2130hrs.

From here until February, 5, the 46th was mainly employed in working parties on strengthening the lines of defence in its' area, for it was now thought that with the release of masses of German troops from the eastern front due to a collapse in that area by allied troops that it would only be a matter of time before the enemy reorganised himself for a great attack somewhere on the Western Front. Training sessions were held for officers and NCO's and were conducted on alternate nights, there was even some time made for the presentation of honours and awards to the following personnel:

Major H C Ford was awarded the Distinguished Service Order,

Captain D.B. Payne was awarded the Military Cross, and the following were mentioned in dispatches:

Major H C. Ford D.S.O.,

Capt G.S. Vanstan,

Capt L.C.A. Craig,

Lt P.C. Brearley,

Lt R.I. Brittain,

Lt W C. Pentland, and

80 Sgt J.C. Cherry.

February 5, 1918. The 46th Battalion moved by road to **Parrett Camp** in between **Vierstraat** and **Kemmel**. Once here, it took over from the 47th Battalion in reserve, however, this was no time for rest and a working party of 6 officers and 300 men was supplied to 12 Brigade H.Q.

February, 6, saw the 46th involved in an inspection of clothing, equipment, and boots, with the Battalion also taking time out to practice in bayonet fighting and gas drill. The Battalion Officers Mess was also opened on this day with the following officers filling in the key appointments:

President, Major F.M. Couchman, and

Hon Sec & Treas, Capt F.E T. True.

The formal opening of this mess took place in the evening when all officers were present. A piano was acquired and apparently a pleasant time was had by all involved.

February, 8, through to the 12th, saw the 46th again involved in working parties (along with some sick officers), with those left behind being involved in training. February, 13, through to 20, saw the 46th move into the front line at **Hollebeke** relieving the 45th Battalion. The following text has once again been used from the Battalion War Diary, as it is extensive in its information:

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February 13th, Today we relieved the 45th Battalion. Battalion moved to Spoil Bank by bus as follows: "A" Company 1100hrs, "B" Company and Battalion Headquarters 1300hrs, "C" and "D" Companies 1500hrs. From there parties moved by sections to their allotted sectors and the whole relief was complete by 2000hrs without sustaining any casualties. The night passed off quietly on the whole, a few gas shells being sent over but no damage done. The Battalion was under command of Major H.C. Ford D.S.O., with Major F.M. Couchman as senior major, Captain G. Vanstan, Adjutant, 2/Lt W.C. Pleasance, Intelligence Officer, and Lt L. Bull as O.C. patrols and scouts.

The sector consisted of three lines of defence- An outpost line, a support line, and a reserve line. The outpost line consisted of three groups of four posts, each post manned by one N.C.O. and eight other ranks. Each group also contained a platoon headquarters- in each case a concrete pillbox to which those in the posts withdrew to during the day. Four lewis guns were distributed along the line, and a further defence consisted of a belt of wire from 30 to 50 yards in front. This wire was good in places and formed an effective obstacle; at others it was rather patchy, but was gradually strengthened during our tour. These groups were in a narrow valley, the bed of which was very broken by shell fire, and in places very marshy. On the whole the ground was very difficult to walk over, especially after a few points of rain.

The support line was in good condition for occupation, with the exception of 150 yards (**Jarrocks Farm**), which was not duck boarded; this part was impassable owing to deep mud. The duck boarding and revetting of this was carried on with at night and about 50 yards were done during our tour. Progress here is necessarily slow owing to the limited number of men who can work at one time. The support line was poorly wired on taking over but during the week we constructed a belt of double apron wire along the whole front from 50 to 80 yards out. The reserve line was 750 yards in rear of the support line. It was in good condition, fire stepped, revetted, duck boarded and with a good parapet- it had a good field of fire and was well wired. Two communication trenches joined the reserve and support line. Imperial Avenue on the north and Olaf Avenue on the south. Both these C.T. were in good condition, revetted and duck boarded. Battalion Headquarters was situated in Fusilier dugout. Support Company was billeted in a tunnel close to Battalion H.Q. (this was capable of holding 70 men) and in shelters in the vicinity. Reserve Company was in Railway trench, capable of holding 150 men. The remaining two companies had headquarters at the Clusters and at the head of Olaf Avenue respectively, their men being in outpost groups and the surplus at their company headquarters. We were also covered by the brigades of 4th Division Artillery in addition to some 6" and 9" guns, two trench mortars, 1 light and 1 medium, and 15 guns of 12th Machine Gun Company.

From a defence point of view the position is, in my opinion, not satisfactory. The whole position requires much more wiring and when an attack started, too much movement is required to man the fighting posts. The C.T.'s would doubtlessly be heavily bombarded making progress difficult and costly. Alternative overland routes would be exposed to artillery fire. Doubtless the enemy had our defences well marked, as his planes fly low daily over our lines, and it is reasonable to suppose he took many photographs. The minimum of movement could be obtained if shelters for garrisons were constructed in each trench and so have men on the spot. It is hard to conjecture what result an enemy attack would have, but no doubt he'd suffer heavy casualties.

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During the tour several officers and men specially distinguished themselves. Lt L. Bull showed himself a capable and daring patrol leader. He, in company with Captain G. Vanstan, 4789 Cpl W. Dolan, and 2856 Cpl G. Andrews occupied a deserted enemy position, and remained there 14 hours observing enemy positions and directing artillery fire on to the same. They were forced to remain in these positions but this did not cause their enthusiasm to wane, although suffering much from cold. Major Couchman displayed great energy and initiative throughout the tour also.

February 20th, *Today spent in making preparations for handing over. At dusk, covering patrols were sent out in front of each group to protect relief being completed by 2100hrs. were relieved by the 13th Battalion A.I.F. The method of moving back to Spoil Bank was by sections at intervals of 30 yards.*

From this point, the 46th spent the time in refitting and in providing working parties for the corps front. Then in late February, the 46th was moved on to billets in barns; however, these had good thatched roofs and ample hay on the floors, and apart from the locals who regarded the presence of the troops as an intrusion, the men were comfortable. Another problem that was faced in this area was the spread out nature of the Battalion and the small size of the training facilities. The main concentration of the 46th was around the **Metteren** and **Merris** area, with the various companies scattered in barns and other buildings throughout a five mile radius. Needless to say, the C.O. and his 2/IC were always on the move visiting the various companies.

It was also at this time when an order was received in the 46th that allowed the wearing of the letter "A" on the colour patch of those men in the Battalion who had served at Gallipoli. At that time there were 108 Gallipoli veterans within the unit, most of these being originals of the 14th Battalion. These stalwarts of the AIF had been through battles such as Pozieres, Bullecourt, and Passchendaele, however, they were as yet unaware of the coming storm of furious intensity that would be the making or breaking of the allied forces in France and Belgium. This would be the crowning glory of the legend of the 1st AIF.

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CHAPTER TWELVE

OPERATION MICHAEL AND DERNANCOURT

Whilst the 46th was in this area, the men were unable to conduct the type of training that they were accustomed to. The locals of this area had forbidden the use of their fields for the playing of sports and company drills, with the end result being that most of the work done out of doors was platoon sized drill. This didn't affect the diggers too much as they had comfortable billets, and if they were the same as today's soldiers they probably hated doing drill anyway!

This period was also a good time for the granting of leave and courses of instruction for a lot of the soldiers. Although leave to the local area was banned, "Blighty Leave" would have been high on the agenda for a lot of the veterans of the Battalion. The Battalion diary described the effect of local leave in the following way:

"Only 5% of the Battalion were allowed to visit this town (Bailleul) on a pass signed by the A.P.M., rather a small percentage. When men have been in trenches or reserve camps for long periods, their natural desire is to see a town with its fresh faces and shops, and have their minds taken off the weary subject of war, but it is decreed otherwise- towns are almost banned and strong picquets are added to the Military Police to keep the soldier away from a change of scene."

The Battalion diary continued in the following way:

March 2nd, Cold weather still continues, and in the afternoon snow fell for two hours, specialist training was therefore done indoors. Major Edgley D.S.O. was today detached temporarily for duty with the 45th Battalion.

March 3rd, An R.C. church parade was held at 0900hrs at Outtersteene, but on account of the bitterly cold weather, no parade was held for other denominations. It was not deemed advisable to keep the men standing in a field for service, and there was no indoor accommodation big enough. The Battalion football team played a match in the afternoon against a combined team from 12th Brigade H.Q., 12th M.G. Coy, and 12th A.L.T.M.B., the Battalion winning by 74 points to 18.

March 4th, Training was carried on according to syllabus, and in the afternoon all officers assembled on the range for revolver practice. No one was discovered who could be called a "Revolver shot", although each man stated had the target been a hun, results would have been better. The Battalion supplied a guard of 3 N.C.O.'s and 28 O.R.'s for Corps H.Q., situated at Fletre. Gas helmets were inspected by Divisional Gas N.C.O., much attention being paid to respirators in view of casualties at present by enemy.

The routine of the 46th went on in much the same way over the coming days, with photos being taken of the officers and N C O 's, lectures, and a reconnaissance of billets in the **Locre** area in case the Battalion was called forward at short notice, for it was now certain that the Germans would now use their greatly boosted forces, (due to the Russian capitulation on the Eastern Front) for an attack of an immense scale on the Western Front.

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The weather was now becoming fine and the men were employed in route marching and other forms of training and it was noted that they were in fine fettle and ready to get in and get any job that was handed to them done. The rations and cooking at this time were also said to be of a good standard with the usual army rations being supplemented with money from Regimental Funds. More Australian Rules Football was played, with the 46th beating 12th M.G. Company 75 points to 28 and then beating their old sparring partners the 48th in a game of rugby by 8 points to 3. Then on March, 20, the 46th had another sweet victory by beating the 48th in a game of Australian Rules by 59 points to 28. It seemed that the Battalion sporting teams were on a roll and it was especially good to beat the 48th at Australian Rules, seeing that they were from Western and South Australia, could this have been the start of state of origin football?

March 23, 1918, saw the 46th receive orders to form a Battalion dump at Metteren and all surplus gear and one blanket per man was dumped with a small guard left on it. The men were now ready for a move at short notice. "**Operation Michael**" had begun on March, 21, with the German forces attacking the British at the junction between their 5th and 3rd Armies and after four days of this rout, the British forces were pushed back to where they had been in 1916. Years of blood and toil from the flower of the Empire's youth was now almost for nought and the Australian forces who were still in the Flanders area were determined that if they got into this stoush that they would exact a terrible price from the hun; even if only for the sacred memories of the good mates they had lost in those early years.

March, 26, 1918. The 46th had received orders and moved south from Flanders to **Bailleul Val** which was over a distance of 71 miles by bus and foot power, the 46th was now back in the Somme area of France. The billets in this area weren't too comfortable but the men reportedly didn't give a hoot, all they wanted to do at this stage was to meet the German forces in the open and mix it up with them.

The diary of 3210 Pte N. Pope records the following for this period:

***March 12th,** Gas alarm, our own gas came back amid French children, all carry gas helmets to school. Shelling Bailleul fifteen miles behind the line. People leaving their homes and making across the fields, not much damage done. Game of football.*

***March 23rd,** Standing to, ready to push up the line.*

***March 25th,** Left in motor cars travelled all day arrived at midnight on the Somme near **Arras** at **Bailleul Val**.*

It had also been reported at this stage that the enemy were once again pushing through the Allied lines in armoured cars. The 46th was at once ordered to reconnoitre a defensive position outside Bailleul Val with the 48th Battalion to be on the right flank and the 4th Pioneer Battalion to be on the left. The defensive position was selected, there being no difficulty in this as many lines of well dug trenches were still in the area from the early part of the war.

Whilst awaiting the order to occupy these positions there was received in the Battalion a fresh movement order, the enemy was reportedly advancing at **Hebuterne**, which was about 8 miles south of the 46th's current positions. The idea was then put forward that the 4th Brigade would halt the enemy's advance at Hebuterne and for the 12th Brigade to take up reserve positions at

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Harrescamps, and at 1730hrs on March, 26, the 46th set out. Unfortunately, the situation changed without notice and the men were turned around and marched back to Bailleul Val after only going about 2 ½ miles. The Battalion diary states the feeling on the 26th:

*"This damped the ardour of the men somewhat, thinking they were to be robbed of the promised fight. When we returned, the village was full of troops who had arrived after we had moved out, and our billets were therefore occupied.. At 2020hrs, orders were received to send an officer to Brigade for instructions, and at 2110hrs he returned with orders to march to the **Senlis** area and to pass the starting point at **Beinvilliers** at 2300hrs. We set out again and joined the remainder of the Brigade at the starting point and marched in order, 47th, 48th, 45th, M.G. Coy, T.M. Bty, 12 Field Coy, 46th, Field Ambulance, and 4th Pioneers together with the Brigade Transport. Each man was carrying 220 rounds S.A.A., Rifle Bombers and Bombers carried 4 to 6 grenades and a large proportion of the men carried Mills Grenades. One Corporal, anxious to have sufficient, carried 270 rounds S.A.A., 6 rifle grenades and 4 bombs the whole distance, which proved to be 18 miles. On this long trying march, on a cold night, the Battalion did not lose a man, which shows the excellent form they were in. On the way the usual 10 minute halts per hour were made, and at about midnight a halt was made for 50 minutes, during which the men drew hot tea from the cookers."*

The reason for this sudden change of direction was that the 4th Brigade had successfully established its self, and for the moment was expected to hang on to its positions with the help of the New Zealanders and English in the area. It was now realised that the 46th, and 12th Brigade on the whole was needed in the **Dernancourt - Albert** area, as the enemy in this sector was expected to renew his onslaught as soon as his artillery was sufficiently replenished. It was also a fact, that if the enemy gained the high ground that was to the North West of this area near **Millencourt - Lavieville**, he would have a distinct advantage for his push towards **Amiens** and maybe even **Paris**.

Pte Pope had this to say:

March 26th/27th, Fritz advancing. We left after dark and marched all night. Pulled up for breakfast then went up the line close to Albert. Dug in for the day. Two aeroplanes of ours came down in flames. Feet very much knocked about after our march of 22 miles.

March 28th, Still in reserves up in line. Last night carrying trench mortars to the line. Raining day and night, stolen sheep for tea.

March 29th, Sitting wet through in shallow trench, ready to move up the front line tonight, six letters from home.

April 2nd, Escorted three prisoners up to first line from the village. 46th took six fritz prisoners last night. Rain very hard our front line very hot shop, heavy casualties first open war got plenty of sniping. Out on patrol fired on coming back. Fritz attacked hopped out and met him in no mans land. 14 days heavy fighting Fritz advanced about 12 miles.

We now return to the Battalion diary:

March 27th, Arrived at Senlis at 0800hrs and breakfast was immediately drawn from the cookers. There were no billets to go into, but the men were taken by platoons to any available space. The men were all in good spirits although footsore and weary, but they knew the situation was serious and demanded their utmost efforts. At 1000hrs orders were received to move and at

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*1030hrs the Battalion moved out of Senlis to some low ground on the east edge of Millencourt village. Here we prepared to bivouac for the night. Holes were dug in the embankment and waterproof sheets were spread over the top, and here we spent a very cold night. A heavy frost occurred but the men were so tired that the cold did not prevent them from sleeping. In the meantime, the 47th and 48th Battalions had moved forward and taken up a position near Albert (which was in enemy hands), and this Battalion had 90 men involved in carrying ammunition to the front line. The cookers have been installed near **Hennincourt** and hot meals were being brought over in limbers.*

March 28th, *The morning was dull and cold heavy rain fell making conditions most uncomfortable. The day passed quietly, the men resting after an inspection of arms and ammunition. About midday an enemy shell landed amongst "A" Company killing 5 men. We dispatched 40 stretchers and 80 bearers to the 47th and 48th Battalions to assist in bearing wounded, and 20 men for carrying trench mortar ammunition. The enemy dropped a number of shells in our vicinity during the afternoon, but no casualties occurred.*

The reason for all this activity with stretcher bearers was that the 47th and 48th Battalions were under a heavy attack from the German forces that were situated in Dernancourt, but with typical Australian initiative and tenacity the situation was contained. For the time being the Germans regrouped and licked their wounds in readiness for another opportunity to continue their advance against the Allies.

March 29th, *Rain was falling again during the night and morning and conditions underfoot were most unpleasant; still, the dugouts were improved and covered in a number of instances with iron from broken buildings in the vicinity. This was a quiet Good Friday with nothing to do but wait. Arms and ammunition were inspected twice daily to make sure they were ready for use. Orders were received to relieve the 48th Battalion in the line on the night of 30/31 March, so company officers were sent forward after dark to reconnoitre.*

March 30th, *The day passed quietly, all ranks getting ready to go into the line. About 2000hrs, the companies moved forward in sections with intervals and relieved the 48th Battalion. The relief was complete by 2300hrs. The position taken over is on the western side of Albert, extending for 1500 yards along the railway. The forward position consisted of a high railway embankment on the right and gradually getting lower to our left flank, where it disappeared, and the line continued through a low cutting. Observation posts were placed at intervals along this bank and the remainder of the men were disposed along the foot. No dugouts could be made as the embankment was made of cinders and fell in when excavated. Behind this embankment was low ground gradually rising towards the support line, which had an excellent field of fire. As a defensive position no enemy should take it with the men in such good spirits and eager for a fight. Our men do not mind the actual fighting- of course to much of it is not sought for- but they do become disgusted and impatient in a sector where there is never a hun to be seen, and only endless mud and enemy shelling.*

The day of the 31st passed quietly for the men of the 46th with both sides doing a little shelling. One shell fell in the Battalion's support trench, killing two and wounding four, including Lt R.F. Foster who started off as a private in the 14th Battalion and worked his way through the ranks, he subsequently lost his leg in this incident.

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April 1, 1918. This day started off as most others did for the 46th at this time, waiting for the enemy to attack and in the mid morning they did.

Without any preliminary artillery bombardment, the enemy, who had been concealed in and around the hedgerows and trees near Dernancourt advanced towards the Battalion's left flank positions with approximately 50 men in advance and a stronger covering party to the rear. The men of the 46th had been waiting for just such an attack by "Fritz" and took up this challenge with an almost reckless zeal. The amount of fire that they poured into the advancing enemy from atop the railway embankment was so withering that the enemy took flight. The carnage was so great and swift that approximately 6 men made it back to their positions, leaving 5 prisoners in the hands of the 46th and the rest of their comrades sprawled in "No man's land". It was ascertained from the prisoners that the attacking force was from the German Marine Division. This was also the action in which 1890 Cpl J.J. White "DCM" (from Arncliffe NSW) was to have an inspirational effect on his comrades. On seeing a group of survivors hiding to the front of his position he leapt to his feet and proceeded to bomb them, killing several and taking another prisoner, this bringing the total for the 46th for this day to six; overall, not a bad day's work.

On the day of April, 2, the enemy was busy in the sky, with his aircraft flying very low over the positions of the 46th and other battalions in the front line. It was pretty obvious to the men on the ground that the enemy was having a good look at their positions and that more attacks would be imminent in the future, just when and where were the only doubtful points in the minds of the diggers. As events turned out, they wouldn't have very much longer to wait. At 0810hrs on the morning of the 3rd, the Germans made another attempt at breaking the Australian resolve and opened up a heavy artillery barrage on the Australian positions and followed it with a spirited infantry attack. This attack fell on both flanks of the 46th and gradually worked its way to the centre of the Battalion. Once again the men of the 46th were equal to the task and lined the railway embankment, some men being so eager as to get a better shot at the enemy that they exposed themselves recklessly once again to enemy fire and in some cases lost their lives in doing so. The casualties for the 46th in this attack which lasted for approximately ten minutes were around 50, with O.C. "B" Company, Lt Marshall being wounded and 2/Lt Jennings being killed.

At 2330hrs on the night of the 3rd, the 46th was relieved from its' front line positions by the 48th Battalion, and from here moved back to its' old bivouack near Millencourt. Throughout the last couple of days there had been a constant light rain falling and the way back to the rear for the troops of the 46th was much the same for a lot of their other reliefs in France and Belgium; mud, slush, and heavy going.

April 4, 1918, this day was a wet and miserable one for the 46th. Intermittent rain fell throughout the day and it was hard for the men to find a comfortable and dry position. Rifle and ammunition inspections were held throughout the day and at around midnight, word was received that the Battalion was to be ready to move at a moments notice as all indications pointed to an enemy attack in the coming hours.

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At 0630hrs on the morning of April, 5, the 46th was once again on the move to reserve trenches near Lavieville. The Battalion had just arrived in its' new positions and was settling in when the enemy started his preparatory barrage for the coming attack. All trench systems, artillery batteries, and roads in the area were saturated with high explosive shells and shrapnel and it was said to be amazing that casualties were not much higher. Amongst the members of the 46th; Captain Milne "MC", of "C" Company was badly wounded and later that day died. By 1950hrs, the 46th was on the move again and went up to the front line. During the day the enemy had attacked with such ferocity that the units of the 12th Brigade that were holding the front were driven back. The situation had been a precarious one for a while and the future of this part of the line was in the balance, but due to a wild and furious counter attack by troops of the 12th and 13th Brigades the enemy was stopped from any further gains.

Now in new positions, the 46th had the 49th Battalion on its' right and an English regiment of the 12 Division on the left. Orders were then received from Brigade H.Q. that wanted the left company of the 46th to move forward and occupy a trench system to the front; however, it was not certain whether the trench was held by the enemy and it was left up to the Battalion scouts to find out. The party of scouts that went out consisted of Lt L. Bull and two others and it wasn't long before they found out just how well the position was held. All three men were seriously wounded soon after starting their patrol, and it wasn't until almost daylight when Lt Bull was brought back in to the lines, he died that day, (Apr, 6,) from his wounds. 3682 Private Leopold Bull had started off in the 14th Battalion and had risen through the ranks after his transfer to the 46th to be a fine soldier and officer, he was now just another statistic of this unholy conflict. There was also a danger for a while, as one of the Battalion's flanks was left unprotected by a Battalion on the right failing to move up in line with it, this was averted by pushing outposts of the 46th further out in front of the line.

The next day, the 7th, started off fairly quiet but with intermittent showers keeping the men just that little bit more annoyed with their lot, added to this was the fact that movement had to be kept to a bare minimum as the German snipers and gunners were out in force and shot down anything that they saw moving. Later on in the day a green flare was seen to emerge from the right front of the 46th, this at once caused a heavy bombardment to come down on the enemy front but also caused them to retaliate making life extremely precarious for over 2 ½ hours. All those who saw this barrage said it was one of the best allied barrages they had ever seen. Its effectiveness, accuracy, and also the sniping opportunities it afforded the members of "A" Company were considered excellent.

After darkness set in on the night of the 7th, the 22nd and 23rd Battalions of the 2nd Division relieved the 46th from its positions and the Battalion moved into billets at **St Laurent Farm** near Bresle. Deaths for this period were 1 Officer and 49 O.R.'s.

During this period of service for the 46th, although not as heavily involved as their sister battalions of the 12th Brigade, the morale and keen fighting spirit of the men was never dampened and when called to fight off enemy attacks, the men did so with a minimum of fuss and a surgical precision that was noted throughout the Brigade. There seemed to be an air of

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superiority amongst the men of the 46th and the AIF on the whole, and the eagerness to test this on the enemy was remarkable.

April 8, 1918, saw the 46th Battalion billeted throughout the various homes and buildings of St Laurent Farm and the men were extremely glad to be under cover from the elements and to warm their tired bodies. The Battalion cooks had been brought forward and good hot meals were being produced by the Battalion cooks which were appreciated by the men who presented a sorry spectacle indeed, their clothes were still wet and smeared with the mud of the last few days so they were given some private time to lie in a grassy field to soak up the sun and dry their boots and gear out. At 1600hrs, orders were received to move to **Pont Coyelles** which was a distance of 4 ½ miles by foot. The billets in this town were comfortable and the men were still in good spirits. The next day, the 9th, the men were issued new underclothing and all were given a hot bath. They were now gradually readying themselves for another shot at "Fritz" and wondered when this would happen.

April, 10. The Battalion marched to **Poulainville** which was a distance of 7 ½ miles. The going was very difficult on this march as the roads were cut up and very muddy. In some places the mud was up to 8 inches deep forcing the troops to march on the sides of the road. As it turned out, this was not the only route to Poulainville as there was another road in A1 condition and of a more direct route than the one they were travelling on. You can imagine the dry Australian sense of humour coming to the fore: "Why would the infantry want to march on a good road when we can have a nice little walk in a quagmire?" As the laws of Murphy would have it, this wasn't the end of the bad luck for the men of the 46th. When the Battalion finally made it into Poulainville, the men found that all the good billets had been taken by other units in the area and all that was left in the way of accommodation were sheds that offered only comfort from the rain; but one thing did go right for the "Rank and File" of the Battalion, the Officers only had one billet to go into and therefore, the majority had to share in the discomfort of the men. The Battalion diary stated the following:

These officers who have the billets - mostly from units who never get to the line- have the comfort of good billets mostly at the exclusion of the fighting troops. If a battalion is to be billeted in a village, the town Major should see to it that the fighting troops get the good billets.

April 11, 1918, was a day that was spent resting, reorganizing platoons, and the redistribution of officers to fill the gaps in the Battalion after Dernancourt. The next day the 46th was on the move once more and marched off to **Moilliens-Au-Bois** where once again the Battalion was not accommodated in billets. The situation to the 46th was considered by this time to be a huge joke; so without another thought, the decision was made to march to the nearest paddock and partake in dinner. The men now understood how the system worked, with the so called soldiers in the rear having the pick of the crop and the fighting man and his attachments such as cooks and supply personnel being relegated the dregs. This situation actually worked in a positive way for the men of the 46th, it brought them closer together as a family, for they all suffered the same injustices as the next man and wore this like a medal of honour. The fierce ethos and traditions of the AIF were being set in stone, and situations like this were a strengthening force.

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CHAPTER THIRTEEN

"PEACEFUL PENETRATION"

"In the years before the war, when German trade was spreading swiftly through most British territories, it was a commonplace of the patriotic British press and platform that the Germans had no need to fight- they were gaining the British Empire by "peaceful penetration." The Australian soldier now described by that name his activities in quietly cutting out his opponents' posts or nibbling at their line. Similar enterprises at Messines in 1917 have been referred to in vol... IV (p. 604) as "prospecting." The first reference to "peaceful penetration" by that name in the official records of the A.I.F. appears to occur in the orders of the 46th Battalion."

So wrote C.E.W. Bean in vol. VI of his "Official History Of Australia In The War Of 1914-1918"

This type of warfare suited the Australian soldier down to the ground. Without any form of artillery barrage, the soldiers involved would sneak into the enemy positions with the objective of killing, maiming, taking prisoners, and causing the greatest amount of havoc as possible. The hoped for outcome of such an operation was to keep the enemy on his guard at all times, thus taking away from him any form of relaxation, which tired and stressed him in the process.

The 46th Battalion and AIF on the whole were now being encouraged to attempt this type of warfare. The Germans were now being held in the Dernancourt and Hebuterne area of the front, but the Allies were still wary and respectful of their old foe, and again as previously mentioned wanted to keep him on edge.

April 12, 1918. This was for the 46th a day of rest and cleaning of equipment and personal gear; the following day, the 13th, they were on the move once again to **Baizieux** which was a distance of 7 ½ miles. On reaching Baizieux, the Battalion again found that it was not to be billeted in the town. Due to enemy shell fire in the area the men were given a sheltered area in a nearby wood. Here, the men dug themselves shelters and covered them with their ground sheets, by this stage the men were past caring where they slept. On the 15th, the 46th was temporarily detached for duty with the 2nd Australian Division, where it was placed in an area of the line running from Baizieux to Ribemont to the **River Ancre**. This system was a semi continuous line of connected trenches that were in good condition and wired in front with well situated and protected strong points. The time spent in this trench line was fairly quiet and apart from the usual patrolling and totally miserable weather that prevailed throughout, nothing noteworthy happened at all. On the day of the 20th, the 46th was relieved by the 18th Battalion and moved back to the **Frechencourt** area in reserve, where the men were once again bivouacked in a wood. Shelters were erected in this area, but before they could be finished a heavy shower of rain fell, thus making the living conditions of the men once again most uncomfortable.

April 24, 1918. The men of the Battalion had a hot bath and got paid. They were then stood to ready to move at a moments notice; for orders had come in for them to move to the village of **Corbie**. The move finally took place at 1915hrs on the night of the 25th, and the 46th was on the way to its' new positions, arriving at 2100hrs and spending another night in the open under

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shelters with a light rain falling all the while. After waiting and expecting another move on the day of the 26th, the men heard no news, they would have to wait until the morning of the 27th to find out what was happening

On the morning of the 27th, news finally came through that the 46th was to take over the line in front of **Villers-Bretteux**, and under the cover of darkness relieved a unit of the 5th Division. The fighting in this area had been particularly savage and after the 46th had made its' move into these new positions, it was noted that although the posts had some very good fields of fire, the ground was still thickly littered with the dead from both sides of the recent battle.

It was also in this area that the 46th employed its' version of "Peaceful Penetration", this practice being of great importance at the moment as the allies only had a small foothold in front of Villers-Bretteux. In order to gain themselves more ground the men would push their advanced posts closer to the German lines during the night; as per usual, the enemy would send down his "Artillery Hate" first thing in the morning, but as the positions kept moving, his shots were mostly ineffective. Patrolling was also undertaken to find out the enemy's strengths and weaknesses and on one such occasion on April, 30, Lt's Muriel and Coulson of "A" and "D" Companies respectively, took a platoon each of approximately 25 men to reconnoitre a farm house that the higher powers wanted taken. It was known that the farm itself was not strongly garrisoned, but behind it lay a strong line of enemy trenches. The patrols set out well enough, but after some distance were lit up by a couple of airplane hangars that had been set ablaze earlier on in the day. Despite this difficulty they went on towards their objective but were evidently seen in the glow of the fires. A withering barrage of machine gun fire came from the enemy positions and was starting to inflict casualties on the Australians, forcing them to retire to their lines with Lt Muriel being severely wounded in the process. Sometimes, "Peaceful Penetration" didn't work too well, and when that happened the attacking force usually paid dearly.

May 1, 1918. The 46th was still in the line in front of Villers-Bretteux and was relieved that night by the 47th Battalion, going into a position of brigade reserve. On May, 3, the 48th Battalion made a gallant attempt to push the brigade line further to the South West through **Monument Wood**. The enemy that they came up against were three battalions of the German Jager Division fresh from Italy. The venue was different but the story the same, insufficiently cut wire and a brave attack with the result being that the 48th lost heavily. During this attack the 46th did some resupply work but mostly spent their time in digging more defensive positions for any counterattack.

It was after this battle that the inevitable finally happened. The 47th Battalion of the 12th Brigade was disbanded. The continual use of Australian units and the drying up of recruits from Australia meant that the AIF was mainly feeding on its own members for its reinforcements. Wounded and sick who barely had time to become fully fit again were continually thrown back into the fray, only to be wounded again or killed. Two conscription referendums had been run in Australia and both had failed to bring in conscription. The only option left was to disband a number of units to reinforce their sister battalions. The order to do so, hurt the men of these units deeply and for some time the officers in charge of overseeing these changes were astounded at the staunch attitude and camaraderie that the men showed toward their respective battalions. In

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the end however, sanity prevailed and the men of these units said good bye to their old battalions and marched into their new units, with the 46th taking in some fine officers, N C O's, and men. They soon fitted in, but never forgot the mates they left behind. One of the reinforcements to come from the 47th was Captain F R North. Captain North had started his military career with the 15th Battalion at Gallipoli and when it split to make the 47th he was transferred over to this unit. After the war Captain North went on to command the 11th Brigade in the Second World War and became a successful solicitor and highly esteemed community member in **Townsville**, North Queensland. He wrote the following passage for a 46th Battalion reunion newsletter in 1963

"I am looking forward to receiving a reminder from you some time this month, concerning the reunion. I regret I will not be able to be present. I am enclosing a cheque which I know will be put to some good use. Was indeed shocked to hear of the death of Stan Vanstan- I always regarded him as a particular pal. You would not know this, but at Bullecourt, when I was still a member of the 47th Battalion, Stan organised the stretcher parties to bring in those of us who were lying badly wounded in No Man's Land. It was Stan and one of his teams who picked me up, as it was on account of my great friendship with Stan that I asked to be transferred to the 46th Battalion when the 47th was broken up in 1918."

From May, 3, to the 7th, things were pretty quiet for the men of the 46th, however, they had been on the go now for over a month of solid fighting, marching, and sleeping in the open and wet conditions, so on being relieved from the line at Villers-Brettonneux they marched to **Blangy-Tronville** where a change of clothes was received and a hot bath was had by all ranks.

After their clean and refit the men were on the way once more to Villers-Brettonneux, where on May, 9, they took over a portion of the line North East of the village. The trenches here consisted of a series of disconnected posts being approximately 30 yards apart with the frontage that the Battalion covered being approximately 750 yards. The time spent in the line this time was fairly quiet except for the daily artillery duels that now occurred, with the enemy and allied artillery trying to get the upper hand. The daily battering of the 46th's lines caused casualties, but when the men could see their shells landing on "Fritz's" parapet, with the associated debris and personal items being thrown in the air the effect on the men was quite uplifting. The next events to happen had quite the opposite effect.

May 14, 1918. At about 0230hrs Lt L N Jennings being in charge of a raiding party consisting of himself, Lt Brittain, and 20 O R's came to grief when nearing the enemy lines. The enemy detected the Australians and started throwing bombs at them. A short period of confusion ensued, resulting in Lt Jennings and Pte W Gillett (the latter being seriously wounded), being taken into captivity by the Germans. Another incident that morning was an unsuccessful raid that was made on the 46th's positions by the Germans, it was soon beaten off rather convincingly for the loss of only two dead in the 46th. May, 15, saw the Battalion being relieved and moving to support lines with work continuing in trench digging. The next day, May, 16, saw another tragedy similar to the loss of Captain Davidson strike the 46th's family group. Captain Outhwaite, who originally came from Tasmania and started off as a Private in the 14th Battalion was accidentally killed when the horse that he was on reared and threw him, he received serious head injuries and subsequently died. Captain Outhwaite had risen through the ranks to find

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himself as a C Q M S in late 1916 and then being promoted to honorary Lieutenant and unit Q M , his tireless devotion to duty subsequently saw him receive the Military Cross, his loss, as with Captain Davidson's, was sorely felt within the Battalion When would the loss of such good men finally end?

May, 22, saw the Battalion being relieved by the 33rd Battalion and moving back to the **Glis Line** where much resting and swimming was partaken in The weather for this time of year was absolutely glorious and during the days that were spent in this area, the men trained and attended lectures in the mornings with sport being organised for the afternoons, a welcome break from the grind and death of the trenches

Throughout the latter half of May and June, the 46th was in and out of the line with a lot of wiring and digging of new trenches The men were now becoming used to the daily occurrence of aerial dog fights in the clear and warm skies above them, Baron Von Richthofen and his "Huns Circus", shelling and probing by the enemy, and "Peaceful Penetration" by the allies breaking any monotony America was also now involved in this type of warfare, as they had been filtering into France for some time and were being sent in small groups to the units of the allies to gain valuable trench fighting experience Here and there when the 46th was involved in harrasing the enemy, any number of keen Americans could be seen with them listening and learning as they went At first, the Australians weren't as keen on the Americans as they had taken so long to get involved on the side of the allies, but as time went on they warmed to each other and some valuable friendships were forged

It was also at this time that another great change happened within the Australian forces General Birdwood, whilst still retaining his title as G O C of the AIF , was put in command of the British Fifth Army, with Lieutenant General Monash, who had been in command of the 4th Brigade at Gallipoli and the 3rd Division in France, given command of the Australian Army Corps There was originally some jealousy between the senior leaders of the Australian Corps, for Monash was before the war a part timer, and Jewish, and to the predominantly English leaders of the time this was unheard of, like it or not, Monash was now here to stay and to finally get the chance to show the world how a thoughtful Australian commander did business

Monash's first real test of leadership was the battle of Hamel The plans for this battle were put together by Monash with his meticulous attention to detail, planning, and execution, with the main thrust coming from the 4th and 11th Brigades and incorporating some American units and tanks The battle was a complete success, and the Australians were now on a roll that they thought no-one could stop

The 46th Battalion, not to be denied, was probing and nibbling at the enemy all through this period when it was called upon to carry out a minor operation against the village of **Sailly-Laurette** on the night of July, 7th/8th This operation was called for to straighten the line along the banks of the Somme River where a salient existed along a re-entrant On the night of the attack, "B" and "D" Companies lined up waiting to go up against a German line consisting of well camouflaged outposts that were protected by light machine guns and rows of mixed concertina wire The attack was preceded by a barrage of trench mortars that was so ferocious

and accurate that the enemy offered little resistance when the infantry attacked in force, achieving their objectives with great success and little loss of life. On the next night, a platoon under the leadership of Lt H.C. Pinsent (a packer of Fitzroy in Melbourne) "went over the top" again, this time to finish off a machine gun post that had been too troublesome on the previous night. This last position was taken with complete success. Pte Pope made the following entries into his diary for this period:

7th, Hop over, barrage started at night 10 minutes on front line and supports. All objectives taken and 21 prisoners, we had 35 casualties. No sleep all night.

8th, Small hop over took 8 prisoners from machine gun team, rolled into bed just after midnight. Woke up next morning gassed, taken to R.A.P. then through clearing station, landed at No 2 Stationary Hospital BEF, here for a fortnight just able to see, still on milk. Marked for "Blighty". After spending some time in hospital and convalescent leave in England, Pte Pope was returned for duty with the 46th on 24/10/18.

It was here also that Lt A.B.R.E. Willison (a safemaker from Brunswick in Melbourne) received his Military Cross. Lt Willison's citation read as follows: *"Exceptionally good work and organisation under heavy M.G. fire during an attack on enemy position in front of Sailly-Laurette night 7-8 July 1918. Led platoon with great gallantry and carried two objectives. Reorganised platoon and consolidated. Organisation and leadership enabled platoon to capture objective with slight loss."*

The Battalion was soon relieved from this part of the line and moved back to the rest area near **Cardonette** and soon found themselves with a replacement for their interim C.O., Lt/Col Ford, this being Lt/Col J.J. Corrigan, an original of the 15th Battalion who was to prove himself an excellent leader of men. Once again, the order of the day was plenty of rest and recreation, swimming and bathing. On July 22, 1918, the 4th Division held a most successful race meeting at Allonville; however, the first event was marred by a terrible accident resulting in two competitors being killed. Thousands of spectators from all of the allied armies were present and all, especially the Australians, were ready for a bit of a punt on the favourites, some of the spectators were said to have even turned up in aeroplanes! The 46th once again proved that it was a sporting, as well as a fighting power, taking out first place in the **Hebuterne Scamper** and places in the, **Pozières Stakes**, **Villers-Brettonneux Sprint**, and the **Messines Gallop**. The 46th's horses had proved very successful during this meet and as the unit diary stated, *"a lot of punters were very successful through backing our colours."*

The 12th Brigade next held its' sports meeting on the 24th, with the 46th once again being extremely successful with at least four 1st's and seven places in 11 events. It was also at this time that the men received from the Australian Comforts Fund the following items: 4 cases of socks, 1 case of oxo cubes, 4 doz packs of playing cards, 2 parcels of reading matter, 5 cases of cocoa and milk, 1 case of puddings, 1 set of quoits, and 1 case of cakes. The ladies who partook in helping for these funds were often the mothers, sisters, or sweethearts of these men and they spent hour upon tireless hour doing anything that they could to help the cause.

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CHAPTER FOURTEEN

AUGUST 8TH 1918

August 1, 1918. In the morning the companies of the 46th were marched to Cagny for a hot bath and change. The rest of the morning was taken up with bayonet fighting and games, with swimming in the afternoon down at the river. At 1500hrs, the advance party of the Battalion moved off to take over a portion of the line from the 51st Battalion at **Glisy**. The Battalion followed at 1845hrs in fighting order, moving via Cagny and **Longeau** with the band accompanying. The Battalion diary states that the march was an easy one as the area was well known to the men, and when they reached their objective they quickly settled down and made themselves as comfortable as possible, with B.H.Q. being situated at Glisy and the companies under trench shelters in two woods. On the 2nd, "C" and "D" Companies were moved to another position to make room for fresh troops. The morning turned out to be an uncomfortable one, with heavy rain falling as bayonet fighting and platoon in attack drills were carried out.

August 4, 1918. The Battalion moved out in fighting order at 0900hrs on a 7 mile route march via Glisy, Blangy-Tronville, and **Fouilloy** and was moved into a series of reserve trenches that formed the old front line system before the attacks of July, 4. These trenches were in a pretty poor state, as most of the overhead cover had long since been stripped away and afforded no comfort for the men. It was here that 71 members from the Battalion nucleus returned and it was noticed that the amount of traffic over the last few days had been enormous. Guns, ammunition limbers, tanks, and ration wagons were all heading for the front areas. The rank and file of the 46th had absolutely no idea what was happening, they knew that an attack was imminent, but when or where was an absolute mystery to them. Little did they know that they were about to be involved in one of the greatest allied offensives of the war.

Sir Douglas Haig had for some time been under the impression that the Germans themselves would attack his forces in Flanders and this was in fact what the commander of the German forces had been contemplating. The French however, had other ideas and counter attacked the German forces in the south that had been put in against them as a feint to draw off the British reserves in Flanders. This move took the Germans by surprise, and as the German assault in Flanders had now been put on the back burner due to the surprising French success, Haig was only too willing to help exploit the French gains. This is where the Australian Corps came in to the story. Their attack was to be put in place east of Amiens and was to be one of the many nails in the coffin of the German Army that Australians were to be involved in during World War One. The secrecy of this coming offensive was certainly an improvement of the early war years, when all you had to do to find out information was to sit in one of the local estaminets for a period of time and listen to the talk of the locals and soldiers alike.

On the morning of August, 5, the 46th had a hot meal brought up to it in limbers which made the men feel slightly better, as a drizzling rain was falling and most of them were still without trench shelters. Movement also had to be kept to a minimum in this area, as the 46th's positions were on the forward slope of a hill causing the men to come under direct observation from the enemy.

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positions. That night, the C.O. called in all officers and plans for the coming attack were made and thoroughly examined.

Throughout the day of the 6th, rain fell and there was some intermittent enemy shelling. The only work done by the men was some supplying of ration parties. At 2100hrs the 46th was attached to the 10th Brigade of the 3rd Division for a day and established four garrison posts in old German lines west of **Vaire** and **Hamel Wood**. In case of an enemy attack, the 46th would be expected to go forward and defend this line. All of the associated material of war was now being issued to the men: rations, spare clothing, water, ammunition, shovels, bombs, and flares were brought up at night and distributed to the companies for the attack.

August 7, 1918. The morning was fine and the men were eager to get into the enemy and get another attack over and done with. Cleaning, checking gear, making sure everything was right to go. Mates would check each other's equipment to make sure it was in good order, because a mate would always pick up something that you had missed and vice versa. Adrenaline pumping, the hollow feeling in the bottom of your stomach, the wish to get it all over and done with, all of these things are the soldiers' companion before a battle. Just to add to their sense of unease, the Battalion was to be escorted in to this battle with tanks. Those who were still alive after the Bullecourt fiasco became just that little bit more nervous.

At 1800hrs an enemy shell landed amongst one of the Battalion's ammunition dumps setting it ablaze and causing a magnificent fireworks display. The Battalion diary noted, that unfortunately most of the units' supply tanks were destroyed in this explosion as well. At midnight a hot meal was given to the men and all was now in readiness for the coming attack that was to be known from this time on in German history as, "Der Schwarze Tag", or "The Black Day". The Battalion diary recorded the following for the time:

August 8th 1918. At 0420hrs, the Australians embarked on their biggest adventure since landing in France. In conjunction with divisions on both flanks, the 3rd and 2nd Australian Divisions hopped the bags followed by the 4th and 5th Divisions with the 1st being in reserve. The Battalion gained its objective according to timetable and connected up with the 30th Battalion on the right and the 45th on the left. Immediately we had gained our objectives the men dug in, and before the day was out, we had a well dug series of posts both for our front and support lines, and out beyond the front line, 700 yards of double apron fence was erected. The men had a very grueling day, being hard at it for the whole 24 hrs. The load they had to carry was heavy, consisting of rifle, equipment, 48 hours rations, two water bottles, 220 rounds of S.A.A., 1 pick or shovel, 5 sandbags, 2 No 36 grenades, and waterproof sheets. This load was on them during the advance and attack, when the Battalion moved eastward for 11,000 yards. After a short rest, digging and wiring kept the whole Battalion busy and but for a spell of two hours for a hot meal at 2100hrs the men worked to well after midnight.

The Battalion Intelligence Summary stated the following:

Attack on morning of 8th Aug. 1918.

Operations.

On morning of 8th August 1918, this Battalion in conjunction with other troops undertook an attack.

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The Battalion moved off from its present positions to the assembly point at 0420hrs. This move proved difficult owing to a heavy morning fog, but companies were up to time, and both touch and direction were maintained throughout. Battalion moved in artillery formation to a taped line and formed up in extended formation and connected with battalions on flanks.

Battalion moved off from here at 0850hrs and reached Green Line at 0815hrs, jumping over 3rd Division at 0820hrs according to timetable.

Up to this time our casualties had been very slight.

From here Battalion moved steadily forward to our final objective, overcoming what resistance the enemy offered with the aid of tanks.

Our final objective was taken at 1020hrs and the troops are now digging in.

Timetable.

- 0825hrs - We captured 2 Off. 32 O/R belonging to 58th I.R.*
- 0840hrs - **Lena Wood** taken.*
- 0915hrs - 2 Field Guns were captured and 2 were also taken in **Valerie Wood** also a headquarters with phones and papers. 9 prisoners taken here.*
- 0930-*
- 1000hrs - Valley was captured. 2 Off, 62 O/R, and 14 horses were taken altogether with a quantity of stores including a wagon load of signal apparatus. This valley was largely used and many new dug-outs were in course of construction.*
- 1015hrs - Wood taken and found to be a large ammunition dump with light railway running right through it. 30,000 to 40,000 rounds of ammunition (gas and ordinary shells).*
- 1020hrs - Battalion gained objective at Red Line and commenced digging in.*

Identifications.

- 58th I.R. -27 O/R.*
- 151st I.R. & -152nd I.R.-3*
- 46th I.R. -7 O/R*

Shoulder straps have been forwarded to Brigade.

Enemy Attitude.

Artillery. *During attack enemy artillery quiet but since 1300hrs he has been shelling front and support lines at intervals.*

M.G.'s *Enemy put up stand while we were crossing high ground and his machine gun fire was very accurate. This was overcome in excellent style by the tanks.*

Infantry. *Put up very poor fight and men surrendered very readily.*

Aeroplanes. *Individual planes active flying low. At 0720hrs flew low over Battalion while forming up. At 1145hrs enemy plane driven down by our planes.*

Our casualties. *5 killed and 32 wounded. Very few of these were got during the actual attack.*

Charles Bean wrote of the 46th's attack in the following way

"The line of tanks was unbroken and both here and at a few points on the front of the 12th Brigade where machine guns fired too strongly to be ignored, the infantry lay down while the nearest tank went at them. As soon as they were silent the troops rose again and the advance

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continued. The 46th Battalion which only on its' left had to cross the dips at the heads of the valleys leading to the Somme made very fast progress. At "Lena Wood" in the first gully, and again at "Susan Wood" in the second, and at hastily dug trenches at "Jean Wood" in the third, a splutter of machine guns or rifles broke out, but the tanks and the swift following Victorians completely overawed the enemy, group after group of who surrendered."

The men of the 46th were now in the back area of the German forces where as explained by the 46th's diary, they were in a largely used valley with a lot of freshly made dug outs. Charles Bean again described this period.

"The 46th was met by a fusillade from Germans lining the rim of the valley but its companies extended and, alternately throwing themselves down to give covering fire, and making short rushes, the sections advanced to the valley.

They found that, as expected, it had been a camping ground for German reserves. The valley sides were terraced with shelter bivouacks, huts for headquarters, and horse standings. It was over the top of a line of shelters on the highest terrace that the Germans were firing. Lt Hall (a commercial traveller from Ballarat) of the leading company was killed as with his whistle he controlled the rushes, but Capt North of the following company and Lt Kemp (a grocer of Ballarat) took charge. As the troops reached the valley's edge these Germans, 50 yards away, threw up their hands and the 46th hastened into the gully and up the other side on which lay "Richmond Wood" and, beside the main road, a red brick house. Fire had been coming from two machine guns in a trench beside this house and from a tented hospital south of the road; but a tank fired across the valley at the house, which began to burn. The right of the 46th seized it, the enemy fleeing, and at about 10 o'clock, some minutes ahead of time-table the 46th climbed out on the plateau beyond. Its' second objective."

With the 30th Battalion on the right and the 45th on the left, the 46th Battalion kept about its' task with brutal precision Charles Bean now continues with his stirring narrative:

"The 46th was already among the hospital tents farther north and across the valley, and the Germans ahead of the 30th were unnerved. The tanks shot a dozen and the 30th collected the prisoners, 100 being sent back with one Digger as escort and 80 with another; the 32nd captured over 100, with another 100 found lying scared in the woods.

The men of the 46th on reaching their objective could see Germans farther north firing at the 45th. Capt Syme's company turned northwards to work around these, and some of the tanks were now coming down the valley from the Roman road. Ten minutes earlier the 45th, on approaching this valley while the British shells were still bursting there and Germans firing from its edge, had halted while the Battalion Intelligence officer, Lt Vincent, went on with six of his scouts to reconnoitre. Some of the tanks were lying along part of the valley's edge and the scouts came on a scene of confusion-Germans running, throwing away arms and equipment or plundering a canteen which with engineer shops, clothing stores and various offices lay along the western slope. The scouts shot some of the plunderers and other Germans ran or surrendered. No less than 200 were captured in the shelters and stables.

As the 45th came into the valley the Germans of whom Captain Syme was outflanking surrendered. Climbing the farther slope Vincent now saw in a wood on his left a German

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machine gun crew firing intently upon the 46th. With Pte Sellick, he made towards it and hurled a bomb which burst thirty yards from the gun. Fifteen Germans surrendered.

On gaining their final objective, the men of the 46th immediately began to dig themselves in and to erect wire to their front. Apart from a spell for a hot meal at 2100hrs, the Battalion kept digging until well after midnight under constant but erratic shellfire.

The next day, the 9th, was a beautifully fine day with the men receiving breakfast at 0500hrs. All throughout the morning the Germans had a big gun firing into the 46th's positions and in to the afternoon it increased in intensity and accuracy which made movement and work around the area very dangerous indeed. At night however, the men of the 46th were at work digging and wiring their position so that in the morning their lot in life was safer for all concerned.

The 46th's work went on in this manner until being relieved at 1100hrs on the 10th by the 34th Battalion. From here, the men moved over the Somme at **Gailly** and marched through Sailly-Laurette. As the men marched through this village, they looked at the damage done to it and at the old enemy positions with great interest; for it was here that just recently they had seen some very heavy fighting before the village had been taken by the allies.

It was near here the 46th found its' new home in the bank of a steep gully. The men then had to dig in to the sides of this gully to make themselves a bit of cover from the elements. They had no blankets or overcoats but fortunately for the tired men the night was warm.

August 11, 1918 The Battalion diary described this morning as, "*A beautifully warm day and the men slept all morning.*" Throughout the afternoon the companies were paraded and marched down to the Somme River for a swim, with the crisp waters of this river washing away the men's drudgery and dirt for a fleeting but memorable while. That night however, the realities of life in wartime France came crashing back to the men as enemy planes were overhead dropping bombs in the general area of the 46th. On the morning of the 12th, the men were sent on salvaging duties over the old battleground and came back with a bounty of five Lewis Guns and 400 magazines (Lewis Guns came with a round magazine that fitted on the top of the weapon which could be refilled). They also brought in three German machine guns.

Inspections of the companies were held in the afternoon and any shortages of equipment were made up. A pleasant surprise was also in store for the men as mail from home dated 5, June, was distributed, making the men who received it, in most cases very pleased indeed. Once again during the night Hun bombing parties were overhead, but the only damage to the men of the 46th was their sleep pattern.

August 13, 1918. Once again the weather was described as fine and hot with the men partaking in swimming in the Somme and resting, all of this however, was soon to end.

At 1830hrs, the Battalion advance party left its' present position with the Battalion moving out by route march soon after. The route was via Sailly-Laurette, **Bayonvillers**, and Harbonnières, being a distance of seven miles.

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The area allotted to the 46th was once again very poor, it was a rear area with little or no dugouts available in the trenches and no trench shelters available. The ground was very flat and most of the men had to sleep in the open and were susceptible to the enemy planes and artillery that were active in this area.

August 14, 1918. Another fine day, with the C O. going to a conference at Brigade headquarters and bringing back information of the next "stunt" that the 46th was to be involved in. A meeting of all officers was held at 1400hrs at which the C O went into the details of the Battalion's next move, however, later that afternoon all plans were cancelled indefinitely by the higher staff.

The enemy at this time was also very nervous, and expected another allied attack at any time. With this in mind he had started bombing gullies and other places that he thought were likely for an allied concentration of troops to be. This however, didn't stop a wagon load of canteen supplies being brought up to the 46th's positions and within an hour the lot had been cleaned out. The men had basically been out of billets since April and had been starved of the little luxuries that they could buy in the canteens and shops that were to be found in the French villages. The things that the average person would take for granted were considered a veritable treat to the overworked group of men from the 46th.

On August, 15, the day was fine and hot and the men were given a hot bath at Harbonieres, but no clean underwear was available. Word was then received that the Battalion would be taking over the line from the 2nd and 3rd Battalions and advance parties were sent forward from each company at 1500hrs. During the time the 46th and 4th Division on the whole had been in reserve, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions had been very busy indeed, rolling up unit upon unit of the German forces, so that on the 4th Division's relief of the 1st Division, the front line was now in front of the village of Lihons.

The advance parties of the 46th arranged guides for the main body and the companies moved forward independently at 2000hrs. The relief was a complicated one as the 46th was relieving a portion of two battalions and at the last minute the plans were changed by everyone's favourite friend, the higher staff officers. The plans and arrangements that the 46th had made also had to be changed, with the situation becoming confused to say the least. Just to add to this dilemma, the Battalion was starting to take casualties from accurate enemy shell fire. The relief was finally completed at 0130hrs and the enemy kept the men on their toes by constantly sending over three minute artillery barrages, each time concentrated on different areas. This fire continued on throughout the night with a lot of his fire being concentrated on the village of Lihons and the roads at the rear of it, causing the men of the 46th to give this area a wide berth.

The strength of the 46th on going in to the line was 22 Officers and 477 O.R.'s, with 2 men being killed and three wounded during the relief. These were the first casualties during a relief for many months and the men knew who to blame.

On the morning of the 16th, the men were able to get a good idea of what type of area they were now in. The trenches they had taken over were built by the Germans in 1915 and the whole front

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line system was like a rabbit warren, wide and well built in places and shallow and in bad repair in others, with saps and communication trenches leading through to the enemy lines.

The day was very hot and the men spent it quietly with the only work being done on improving their individual positions with all movement being kept to a minimum. During the afternoon, the C.O. visited the troops and went over the whole of his positions to get a better idea of his defences. All the while that this was happening the enemy was sending over intermittent one minute barrages that kept the men on the go. A hot meal was taken at 2100hrs and one again at 0500hrs the next morning.

August 17, 1918. Engineer officers were shown over the front line defences and gave their advice on how the position should be wired. The 46th also had a visit from officers of the 132nd American Regiment, who were shortly to relieve the Battalion. "A different mob altogether", was the basic comment to be made by some of the men who came across them. The German artillery had been very active during this day, and now had the range of the 46th's front line which was blown in on several occasions at different places. He continued this harassment during the night and was at his worst between 0300 and 0500hrs on the morning of the 18th.

It was also on this morning that the 46th was advised that the Americans who were to relieve them were now unable to and that units of the AIF 11th Brigade were to do so. The C.O. once again visited the men in the front line, proving himself to be a very popular leader indeed.

The weather on this day was fine and clear which was much the same since the great push began on August, 8. This was a real blessing for the men, for during this period they had been living in the open with no shelter apart from what they had dug themselves. The men showed great adaptability in making comfortable homes for themselves out of nothing. A good example of this can be seen in the picture of one of the men making a meal for himself at Villers-Brettonneux, with his sleeping area in the background. It was noted in the Battalion diary that no sooner had the men arrived in a position, than off they went and at no time at all had come back with sheets of iron, boarding, straw, bagging, and any other available material that was lying around to help them be a bit more comfortable.

The day of the 19th was extremely tiring for the 46th, with heavy artillery from the enemy ranging perfectly on to the Battalion's defences. It was here that Major North and Lt Mc Kenzie were both seriously wounded from the incessant shelling, with Lt Mc Kenzie, an ex 14th Battalion member dying from his wounds on August, 26.

Life in this way went on for the Battalion until August, 24, when the men were finally relieved by a French unit, the 3rd Battalion of the 83rd Infantry Regiment. At 2345hrs, as the relief was about to start, a heavy German barrage was put down on to the front line positions and communication trenches. This bombardment was a mixture of heavies, shrapnel, and the dreaded gas, as it turned out, this was the most severe gas bombardment that the Battalion had yet experienced in the war. Throughout the bombardment the relief went on and was complete at 0300hrs, with only three casualties being reported from the shell fire; however, worse was yet to come.

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On coming out of the line, the men immediately received a hot meal and then headed off to their embussing point at Harbonnieres where they boarded busses at 0630hrs, arriving at their destination of Longpre at 0900hrs. No sooner had the men settled into their billets than the effects of the gas started to take place. This was attributed to the long relief with the French forces. There was an added amount of talking and explanations to be done during the hand over with the language barrier being no help at all. Then came the long route march and bus trip to Longpre, all the time the gas that was impregnated in the men's clothes slowly seeping into their skin and lungs. In an extremely short time after arriving at their new billets, over 150 men had become casualties to the gas, which was mainly affecting the eyes of nearly every case involved as the gas that had been used was called "Yellow Cross", or mustard gas. The Field Ambulance unit was called in and the 46th's M O and his helpers spent a very long and tiring day looking after the casualties. Those that were unaffected were taken to the Somme for a swim.

August 26, 1918, found the men of the 46th cleaning themselves and their gear and clearing their heads from the recent hard stint in the line. Those that were affected from the gas were still in a bad way and there were a further 50 evacuations to hospital. Later on in the day, the Battalion nucleus rejoined its' mates and at 1415hrs, the men were marched down to the Somme for a swim and received a complete change of underclothing.

Routine went on in this way until the 31st of the month when an inspection was held by the commander of the Battalion, after which, some Battalion drill was carried out. At 1030hrs the Brigade Commander, Brigadier Ray Leane who at one stage was the commander of the 48th Battalion, carried out his own inspection of the 46th and commented to the C.O. on the smartness of the ranks and on the recent good work done by the Battalion when in the line. A march past was then held and the men looked fine as they passed the saluting point marching to the music of the band. The band, which had by this time proved itself to be the finest in the Brigade at several band contests, did a lot to make the men feel proud of being members of the 46th and they were all of the opinion that they were at this stage of the war, the finest battalion in the AIF. The men were also enjoying their stay in their new billets, as they had not been housed this way since April of 1918, and as Longpre was a clean and pretty little town they made the most of it. The strength of the Battalion at Longpre was 19 officers and 627 O.R.'s.

MOVEMENT OF OFFICERS **AUGUST 1918**

Lt A.J. Hudson	Joined Battalion 1/8/18
Lt E.T. Eddy	Joined Battalion 1/8/18
Lt J.K. Hall	KIA 8/8/18
Lt A.F.M. McKenzie	WIA 19/8/18 (DOW 26/8/18)
Lt K.A. Hall	WIA 18/8/18
Maj F.R. North	WIA 19/8/18
Capt C.A. Symons	WIA 8/8/18
Lt/Col J.J. Corrigan	D.S.O. Wounded remained at duty 8/8/18
Lt E.A. Leith	Wounded remained at duty 8/8/18
2/Lt E.R. Bramble	Joined Battalion 6/8/18

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Maj J.M. Edgley	Rejoined Battalion from supernumerary list 1/8/18
2/Lt E.R. Bramble	Sick to hospital 10/8/18
Lt A.B.R.E. Willison M.C	Rejoined ex hospital 11/8/18
Capt T.V. Riley	WIA 25/8/18
Lt A.J.C Muriel M.C.	Sick to hospital 24/8/18
Capt G.S Vanstan M.C.	To Aust Inf. Base Depot as Adjutant 20/8/18
Lt A.V. Hatfield	WIA (gas) 25/8/18
Lt A.T. McAllister	WIA (gas) 25/8/18
Lt S.A Latimer	WIA (gas) 25/8/18
Lt E.T. Eddy	WIA (gas) 25/8/18
Lt A.B Mortimer	WIA (gas) 25/8/18
Capt W A. Syme M.C.	WIA (gas) 25/8/18
Lt J.J. Molphy	WIA (gas) 25/8/18
Lt R.E.D Palmer	WIA (gas) 25/8/18
Lt W. Hood M.C.	WIA (gas) 25/8/18

So ended August, 1918. There were a lot of highs and lows for the men throughout the month, with no one event bringing home the horrors of this war more than the amount of victims to the gas attack on the night of the 25th. Such a lethal weapon was the fear of many of the soldiers of this war. It's not hard to realise why.

BELLEGLISE

For approximately six weeks now, the allies had been on the offensive. British, American, French, Canadian, and of course, Australian forces had been hard at it and they could smell a final victory in the air.

The five Australian divisions had pushed the enemy back towards his Hindenburg line from Villers-Brettonneux to Lihons. They had pushed them along the Somme River and through Peronne, and the 2nd Australian Division had its' finest hour at **Mont St Quentin**. All of these victories were due to brilliant Australian initiative and leadership, which was now coming to the fore in the exuberant and confident fighting outfit known as the 46th Battalion. Thus, the scene was set for the 46th to re-enter the fray.

September, 1st to 4th 1918, saw the 46th still at Longpre and enjoying a bit of a rest after the horrific experiences of the last few weeks. Church parades were held for the various denominations, with the band providing the music. A temporary Y M C.A. was also opened for the men by Padre Dobson, with reading, writing, and music being provided. The Battalion also picked out its' competitors for the Brigade Sports to be held on the 4th; although it was noted that the 46th had lost a lot of its best competitors in the recent fighting.

The day of the 4th saw the 46th formed up at 0930hrs ready to do battle with the other battalions of the brigade. With the weather being fine and an interesting program of events for the activities, the day was to prove an interesting and festive one. At the sports field there were fancy dress characters, bookmakers, and a wet canteen, with the latter two doing a roaring trade. Some of the events were as follows:

DONKS' CANTER, a race open to any mule and rider in the 12th Brigade;

THE DIGGERS' STRUGGLE, tug of war;

LUDENDORF'S LEFT, blindfolded boxing,

REVEILLE RASP, bandsmen's race;

BLIGHTY RUSH, officers 440 yard race;

AVIATORS' STAKES, high jump;

BUCKSHEE STAKES, visitors race

The 45th Battalion won the day, and a good time was had by all who attended, as the sore heads and a few sore muscles bore testament to. The officers of the Battalion and a few of their guests also had a great night, with a regimental dinner being held, at which speeches, singing, and jokes were the order of the night.

From this day until the 7th, the men trained, rested, and made sure their gear was in good order, for with all the rest and recreation there was always the time when they knew they would have to go back into the line.

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On the morning of September 7, 1918, the 46th Battalion left the safe haven of Longpre and embussed to the forward area just west of Peronne. During this trip, the men could see the country over which they had fought in the last few weeks. The shattered homes and villages, the broken lives that were now not noticeable on the surface, the misery and the turmoil. When would it all end?

On arrival at their new positions it was the same old story for the men. The trenches that they were to occupy were in a bad state of disrepair and there was once again not even the slightest hint of a dug out for shelter or protection; however, the men were soon scrounging enough material to make themselves a little bit more comfortable. After a hot meal that had been put together by the Battalion cooks, the men found a nearby creek and went for a refreshing swim.

From this position, the 46th moved further forward to **Catelet wood** and **Cartigny**, with "A" and "B" Companies in Catalet Wood and "C" and "D" Companies in Cartigny. The countryside in this area was green, undulating, and free from the shell hole scars of the old 1916/17 battlefields and some of the more homesick members even thought it reminded them of their native Australia, especially those from Gippsland in Victoria where the countryside is similar to that of France.

The accommodation in this area was better than the previous position as there were old abandoned nissen huts for the men to take shelter from the elements. As it turned out, this was a blessing, for it rained hard and non stop all night. The next day the 46th was on the move again, closer and closer they came to the enemy, and the men felt that if their luck held out, every step was bringing them closer to home and family once again.

On the night of September 16, 1918, the 46th relieved three companies of the 50th Battalion in the line west of **Le Verguier**, with the last company being relieved by a battalion of another brigade. The 4th Brigade was on the left of the 12th Brigade and in the coming attack these sister brigades would be side by side and under Australian command for the first time in the war. The men now realised that they were to be used in an attack on the Hindenburg outpost line near Bellenglise on the 18th, and the memories for those that had been at Bullecourt would have been all too prominent. Would this be another blood bath, or would it be a great success? With the commanders being Australian and the tactics of 1916-17 being way outdated, the men had all the confidence in the world that they could prove themselves once and for all. They might even be able to finish off the German Army once and for all.

A severe thunder storm set the 46th up for a most uncomfortable night on the 16th, but with the coming of dawn on the 17th, the skies cleared and a beautiful day was at hand. The day was spent by the men getting themselves ready for the coming events. Once again they were issued with picks, shovels, sandbags, full water bottles, and 220 rounds of S.A.A. ammunition per man. The enemy at this stage also knew an attack was in the wind, as he was starting to drop more and more artillery rounds into the Australian positions.

September 18, 1918. So far, the day had started out to be misty with a light drizzle of rain mixed in; however, this broke in the mid morning and the sun came out to make it rather warm. The

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12th Brigade was to attack its' objective on a battalion size front over ground that was absolutely covered in scotch thistles. The 48th Battalion was to take the first objective, the 45th was to take the second, and the 46th was to take and exploit the last objective, which was known as the "Blue Line". All of this was to be done with the battalions' "leap frogging" each other. That meant that after the 48th had taken its' objective and started to consolidate it, the 45th would move through and take the objective allotted to them that was further along, with the 46th (two companies to the front and two to the rear), moving through the 45th. By using this method of fresh units attacking set objectives, the line at the end of the day's fighting was advanced for over 6,000 yards on a wide front.

The 46th's task was not to be an easy one. The men had to keep touch with the 14th Battalion on the left, as well as keeping touch with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment. This was to prove a tall order.

With the men of the 48th and 45th Battalions' successfully taking their positions, the 46th passed through them at 0920hrs. Shortly, they were to find out how useful artillery was as a suppressive weapon against a well dug in enemy. No sooner had the allied artillery stopped, than the enemy machine gunners opened up on the advancing infantry of the 46th, costing the men rather dearly.

2/Lt Dalglish was first wounded, followed by Lt Palstra. Lt McKenzie followed soon after, and then, Lt Byrne "M C", the two latter members dying of their wounds. Lt's McKenzie and Byrne had left Australia in 1914 and were due for leave to Australia after this stunt was finished. Experience was certainly not a job prerequisite in this war, if that was the amount of officers hit, imagine what the rank and file of the Battalion were going through!

Throughout the advance, the 46th had kept in touch with the left flanking battalion, the 14th. The men were determined not to let down their older sister in a stoush of this size. The Royal Sussex on the right however, were to prove a problem as they were not to move until two hours after the 46th had advanced. Lt/Col Corrigan tried to overcome this by ordering his left flanking company under Lt Wallace "M C" (a storekeeper of Wandiligong, Vic) to keep touch with the 14th, with the right company under Maj Couchman having the task of keeping in touch with Lt Wallace and the stationary British. Major Couchman achieved this by staggering the platoons of his company across his front.

C.E.W. Bean wrote in Vol VI of "The Official History of Australia In The War of 1914-1918", the following passage:

"At this stage the British company next on the right was back near the ancient mound behind the second objective. Couchman had a patrol in touch with it, and he now ordered up his other platoons. About the same time there reached him two keen-spirited officers and a couple of brave men of the British company on his right. The 2nd British Brigade, instead of leapfrogging fresh troops at each stage, was using (on this flank at least) one battalion, the 2nd Royal Sussex, to make the three successive efforts. The strain on the troops was thus very great."

The two attacking companies of the 46th had now come upon what was supposed to be a sunken road just before their final objective. Trench maps of the time had the road marked as sunken,

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but as the men of the attacking companies were to find out, the only thing that was sunken was their futile hopes of finding cover in this area.

As the men moved up in this area, there was good initial cover from the long grass and swathes of barbed wire that were in abundance. (see photo of this area.) However, when the enemy realised what was happening to their front, they saturated the scene with a heavy volume of rifle and machine gun fire that made movement in this part of the line almost impossible. Men from Major Couchman's "C" Company were being killed and wounded whilst trying to find touch with Lt Wallace's "D" Company along this "sunken Road". All movement forward was now well and truly held up by the heavy fire being taken from the enemy in his well sited positions and it took Cpl Greenwood "M.M.", (a labourer of Bendigo, Vic.) who was a lewis gun crew commander to move his team forward under the enemy wire, and getting into a good firing position, keep the German's heads down by the excellent covering fire that they were able to pour into the enemy's breastworks.

At 1500hrs on the 18th, the 46th's line ran along 70 yards on left flank, 500 yards in the centre, and 1,000 yards on right flank from the final objective. At this time, arrangements were made with 12th Brigade H.Q. for a bombardment to be put down on the wire to the front of the attacking troops; however, as some shells were bursting extremely close to Major Couchman's company, he was forced to withdraw them to a more suitable position.

Brigadier Leane of the 12th Brigade and Lt/Col J.J. Corrigan could see that the attack was now becoming bogged down. They both agreed that the men should have a hot meal and a rest, and to continue the attack on their objective at 2300hrs that night. The reserve companies, being "A", commanded by Lt A.J.C. Muriel "M.C." (a baptist minister of Clifton Hill, Vic.) and "B", commanded by Lt E.A. Leith "D.S.O.", were brought up to continue the attack when the time was given as those that had been in the thick of it all day were in a very depleted state indeed, to be exact, their numbers were 160 men in total.

At 2255hrs, an extremely heavy rainstorm burst over the 46th's positions and at the same time so did the artillery. This double effect forced the German defenders into their deep dugouts for shelter.

After forming up as close as possible to the enemy line, the men of the 46th advanced at 2300hrs on the dot Clambering, pulling, and barging through the wire that had been little damaged by the barrage, the men of "B" company were first into the enemy positions and were soon ripping and tearing in to what resistance the German defenders put up. The men realised that this was the 46th's golden opportunity to show the AIF, and the rest of the world for that matter, just how good they were and it wasn't long before streams of prisoners started to file back to the rear.

Adding to the attackers' success was the Germans themselves. In their hurry to get into the shelter of their well-stocked and spacious dug outs, they had left their machine guns unmanned and sitting on top of their parapet. The men of the 46th couldn't believe their luck.

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It was also at this point that Lt Eric Leith received his fifth wound of the war, a plucky German sentry with a pistol had challenged and shot him. The sentry was dealt with and Lt Leith, being lightly wounded, continued on with his company to the second trench system, leaving a platoon behind to clean up any stragglers.

"A" Company had a much harder time of it. Owing to the fact that the battalion on its' right had failed to keep touch, and it was now being enfiladed from the German defenders on its' flanks. Lt Muriel, who could see the urgency of the situation went straight on to his second objective, leaving Lt Storey of "C" Company and his platoon to clean up the remaining enemy in the vicinity. The amount of prisoners that Lt Storey and his men sent back from this area was large to say the least. Several hundred were sent on their way to the rear, and when some of them showed a bit of resistance they were hurried just that little bit harder.

The position of the right flank was finally eased some time later when two companies of the 48th Battalion moved up and kept touch with the British and the right of the 46th, making life more livable.

The attacking companies of the 46th were now well into their objectives and began to consolidate their gains. Trench blocks were placed in trenches that couldn't be taken any further and parties waited at these spots for enemy counter attacks. Pockets of German defenders who were a little bit more stout hearted than their comrades were systematically hunted out of posts that were giving the Australians trouble and sent to the rear as prisoners or lay where they had fought. The total prisoners that were listed as taken in the Battalion diary were.

17 officers and 496 O.R.s.; remembering the attacking numbers of the Australians, this feat seems unimaginable. However, there were still some pockets of resistance and it was a wise move in this area to keep your head down, with evidence of this to be seen in the photograph of the C.O. and his men the day after this fighting.

All through the night of the 18th/19th, the men reorganized themselves and waited for any signs of counter attack; with the morning of September 19, 1918, finding them in their new positions looking down over a valley on to the **St Quentin Canal** and the main Hindenburg line. They were astounded over the importance of what they had done, as they now had a commanding view over the new German defences and were in well fortified positions from which to launch any further attacks. Needless to say, the confidence of the Battalion was now sky high. The C.O. went around the positions at this time and later on in the day went to a conference at 12th Brigade headquarters, here, it was decided that due to the failure of the British on the right, the 48th would be needed to take over a portion of trench and advance the right flank that night. This ended up leaving the 46th with a frontage of 800 yards.

The remainder of this day was spent in getting to know the area of trenches that the men had taken over. Both flanks were still up in the air and there was a gap of some 600 yards on the left. The right flank was extremely precarious, but the two companies that the 48th Battalion put in to plug this hole had captured some troublesome posts and even gained a V.C., thus calming a dangerous situation.

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The morning of the 20th saw a fair day dawning with a few light showers and the men still holding their hard fought over positions. The Adjutant toured the area in the morning and the C.O. was around once again in the afternoon. Another conference was held between the battalion C.O's of the 12th Brigade and those of the British Lincoln Regiment with a view to relief of the Australians in the line by the British.

Also at this time, it was suspected from information received from a French corporal who had escaped captivity, that the area between the 46th and the St Quentin Canal to their front was free from enemy positions. The 46th sent out a patrol consisting of 1 officer and 18 O.R.s to the front to see if this claim carried any substance to it, however, after being fired on rather determinedly on several occasions, they decided that it was manned, and manned rather strongly.

The 21st saw another fine day with a cold westerly wind blowing. The morning saw the enemy shelling the 46th's forward areas, and at about noon he sent over a dozen planes that flew low over the lines to harass the men, good ant-aircraft fire was laid on to them and soon had them on the run.

The afternoon was quiet except for intermittent shelling, and at dusk the men were relieved by the Lincolns'. Apart from one casualty being received from a bomb dropped by an enemy plane, the relief was carried out in record time with no other problems occurring. The 46th marched a distance of 16 Km's to **Tincourt**, arriving there at approximately 0400hrs on the morning of the 22nd. Here, the men were met by the billeting party and led straight to their billets where they were given a hot meal, blankets, and an issue of rum, all were soon sound asleep. After reveille on the 22nd, the men were soon cleaning their gear and themselves and having a fairly good breakfast as well. They were not to know at this stage, but for most, they had just seen their last battle of the war to end all wars.

OFFICERS OF THE 46TH USED IN THE ATTACK OF 18 SEPTEMBER, 1918.

BHQ

Lt/Col Corrigan "D.S.O."
Capt Brack "M.C."
Lt Cowey "M.C."
Lt Faulkner "M.C." "M.M."
Capt Braby

A COY

Lt Muriel "M.C."
Lt Brittain
Lt Carter

B COY

Lt Leith "D.S.O."
Lt Willison "M.C."
Lt Byrne "M.C."
Lt Hanna "M.M."

C COY

Maj Couchman "D.S.O."
Lt Storey
Lt James "M.M."
Lt Palstra

D COY

Lt Wallace
Lt Hudson
Lt McKenzie
Lt Dalgleish

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CHAPTER SIXTEEN

THE ARMISTICE

On the morning of September 23, the 46th moved to **Belloy** where the men were placed in dugouts and trenches for the night, moving once again in the morning by bus to the village of **Fluy** where they were placed into billets

The locals in this area were at first very wary of the diggers, but as time went on they opened their hearts to the men, and a lot of very good friendships were made. The town also had a good parade ground and rifle range that was used extensively. Numerous dress inspections and parades were held at this time and on one occasion the C O brought up the past fighting efforts of the 46th since early August of 1918. The pride he felt for the efforts that they, the men of the 46th had put in was second to none, he also thought that the feeling of Esprit-de-Corps that the men showed to each other had never been as high as it was at this stage. Their excellent drill, immaculate dress, and even the amount of times they saluted officers without a second thought, was testament to what an efficient unit the 46th had become. In years to come, whenever the members of the 46th got together for their reunions at the Victoria Coffee Palace in Melbourne (by a fluke of coincidence, the VFL grand final was also on at this time), they would remember these times with a feeling of pride and friendship that could never die, no matter how many of them were left to share in it.

MOVEMENT OF OFFICERS **SEPTEMBER 1918**

Lt A.J.C. Muriel	Rejoined ex hospital 6/9/18
2/Lt S.R. Dalghiesh	Joined ex cadet battalion, England 11/9/18
Lt L. Byrne "M.C."	KIA 18/9/18
Lt T G Carter	WIA 18/9/18
Lt E.A. Leith	WIA 18/9/18
Lt A V James "M.M."	WIA 18/9/18
2/Lt S R. Dalglish	WIA 17/9/18
Lt A.B R E Willison "M.C."	WIA 18/9/19 Remained at duty
Lt G.E. Palstra	WIA 18/9/18
Lt G. McKenzie	WIA 18/9/18
Lt J.P. Cowey	Leave to Australia 21/9/18
Lt A.M. Hatfield	Rejoined ex "Capital" 8/9/18
Lt W E Brough	Rejoined ex hospital 18/9/18
Capt W.C. Brooks	Rejoined from 12th TRG Battalion 18/9/18
Lt L L. Coulson	Detached to 2nd American Corps 24/9/18
Lt R.E.D. Palmer	Detached to 2nd American Corps 24/9/18

Lieutenant's Coulson and Palmer, as stated above were at this time detached to the 2nd American Corps. They were then involved with this corps' attacks, along with the remaining Australian divisions on the main defences of the Hindenburg line.

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For the rest of September and all of October, the 46th stayed in this area. The men carried out drill practice, mock battles, and sporting tournaments with other units of the Brigade, at which the 46th was almost unbeatable in Australian Rules Football. The training program for October culminated in the Brigade Boxing Tournament, with the 46th entering four fighters for the day. The results were as follows:

FEATHERWEIGHT- Roach of the 46th lost to Flynn of the 48th;

LIGHTWEIGHT- Bannister of the 46th won from Buill of the 45th;

WELTERWEIGHT- Downe of the 46th won from Turner of the 45th;

BANTAMWEIGHT- Nuttall of the 46th won from Mathbook of the 45th.

The 46th had once again proved its' self to be a worthy opponent against any other unit of the Brigade, and most within the Battalion would say the AIF. Other activities for the time included leave to the local villages, lectures on the evil of drink and loose morals, and plenty of church parades on Sundays.

November 1, 1918. The 46th Battalion was still in Fluy and the men were extremely happy, for this was one of the most complete rest periods they had yet experienced since late 1917. Rations at the time for the Battalion were coming from the village of **Briquemesnil**, and were for the time considered to be of good quality, with fresh meat, potatoes, and cabbage being in abundance. Sport was still a priority for the men, and on the 1st, the 46th played 12th Field Ambulance and won a good hard game of Australian Football by four points.

It was also at this time that a lot of "Furphies" were flying about the place that the Germans were asking for an armistice to the fighting. For months now they had been on the back foot and were slowly starting to crumble under the pressure of the continued allied attacks. With the Americans becoming a stronger presence in the field, there didn't seem to be much hope left for the German war machine that was now full of old men and young boys, with most of the latter not even shaving yet.

The talk in the estaminets was only of peace and of how soon people thought it would be. However, all of this was put on hold on November, 8. The Battalion was warned for a move, and all was put in readiness for the men to get back to the real business of the war, fighting the Hun. Blankets were dumped and the officers dumped their valises. Preserved meat and "M&V" were issued to the cooks in lieu of fresh rations (M&V being a canned stew), and all was now in readiness for the move, when at the last minute it was cancelled for 24 hours. Blankets and valises were returned to the men and they were told to "hurry up and wait" for further orders from Brigade.

Again on the 9th, all was in readiness for the move and again it was cancelled for 24 hours. On the 10th, the 46th was told to move at 1730hrs, but was again told that there would be no move, this time for at least 18 hours. What was going on? Surely this must have something to do with the armistice?

November 11, 1918. Everything was once again in readiness for a move when again the order to wait came through. Then came the words that everyone had been waiting for. Germany had

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signed the Armistice agreement. The Transport Officer's report for the day stated that, "*The band played through the streets and the soldiers rang the church bells etc.*" For some it was a great relief, others were numb and didn't know what to do or think. Some men had been away from Australia for four years, and during this time had lived a continuous nightmare of hellish sights and sounds. They had made some friendships that were bonded with hard work and the blood of themselves and others, only to see these friendships torn apart in a split second of blinding light and acrid smoke. They had held the hands of dying mates and tried to be strong for them as they slowly faded from the horror that they lived, if they shed a tear for these mates, they did it in their own private world. These survivors were the ones who were to make the ANZAC day pilgrimages to the shrines and cenotaphs around the country, until they too rejoined their mates from long ago. They were the ones to guard and protect the names and memories of their comrades at Battalion reunions and functions, and passed on with great pride this tradition to their sons and daughters so it would never be forgotten. Some however, would never be able to face an ANZAC day march for the rest of their lives.

On the day after the Armistice, the 46th left Fluy at 0630hrs and entrained at **Hangest** for Tincourt where everyone was extremely cold and hungry after spending at least 24 hours on the train. After two days at Tincourt the 46th left for **Brancourt** by light railway and on arrival a hot meal was prepared by the Battalion cooks. It was also thought at this time that the 46th would be part of the army of occupation in Germany, but as this did not eventuate the men moved with the rest of the 12th Brigade to an area of Southern Belgium. Here, the men were made extremely welcome by the local inhabitants who had not had much contact at all with Australian soldiers. The Battalion diary noted that this was a pleasant surprise from the sometimes arrogant and unhelpful civilians in the back areas of the Somme and Ypres.

Day after day the 46th became smaller and smaller with men being sent home. Christmas was once again closing in, and Capt North "M C" and "BAR" was dispatched to Paris with a small contingent to procure the necessary rations and supplies for the ever dwindling numbers of the Battalion.

When Christmas Day actually arrived, it was a cold, crisp, but fine day. The men had decorated their billets and there was a prize for the best decorations of two bottles of scotch. The extra rations that were procured in Paris were presented to the Battalion cooks who did an excellent job in the preparation and cooking of them. Roast beef and baked ham were in abundance, as were baked and creamed potatoes and sautéed cabbage. Cigarettes and beer were on issue for the meal and a great time was had by all involved. New Year's Eve was also another festive event for the 46th, with a dance being held at the local school hall. There was a good attendance from the Battalion and locals alike, with the local girls having no shortage of gentlemen to dance with.

Those that were at Gallipoli were usually the first to go home when the necessary shipping was found and the Australian Prime Minister, Billy Hughes, made every effort possible to get his troops back home within a reasonable period of time. One of his arguments was that his men had the furthest to go and therefore should be sent home first, and within the AIF the criteria to get home first was length of service, family considerations, and employment prospects. However, there was another more worrying factor at this stage as to getting the men out of Europe. The

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deadly flu epidemic was starting to take lives at an alarming rate, and members of the Battalion were being afflicted with this sickness. Before it was finished, it would take more lives worldwide than the war that had just devastated world peace

To keep the men occupied and out of trouble, there were football matches and other sporting activities organised. There were also lectures and courses of instruction to help the men slide back into civilian life with a bit more ease. All the time, the 46th was getting smaller and smaller until all that was really left was the 12th Brigade and its' depleted units making up in size approximately a battalion in strength. The 46th was gradually losing its' life force of men. The characters who gave this Battalion life were heading home; the jokers, the hard men, the city men, and the country men alike. These men, would at times in the future cross each others' path and talk about the old times. Maybe you would see them in some quiet corner of an inner city Melbourne pub, or a country R.S L, remembering the mates that they left behind, and paying them their hard won respect in their remembrance of them.

All these men are gone now, and only the memories of their relatives and what they know of their kin remains to tell us of the men of the 46th. Nameless photos and anonymous letters abound. Who was the digger with the wry smile? Who was the writer of the letter?

Hopefully in writing this account I have paid my respect in the only way that I know how to my relatives and the other members of the 46th Battalion. Hopefully, I have also given other relatives, the pleasure of finally having a brief knowledge of what the 46th actually did, for to know all, we would've had to be there with them. However, when you look at the nominal roll at the end of this account, look at the amount of men who lost their lives on April 11, 1917, count the dead. The husbands, the fathers, and the sons who lost their lives. There was no fun or adventure in the eventual death of a mate and his final pleas to make sure his mother or sweetheart read his well kept diary. There was no fun in telling the wives or children of the time that their husband or daddy was dead, there was no fun in seeing the misery of a broken hearted wife or child. The returned servicemen themselves said, "There's no glory in war, just the pride and mateship of those that went that will never be understood by those who stayed home." Lest we forget the men that went and let us be proud of their achievements and staunch mateship, and lest we forget the misery caused at home, both during and after the, "War to end all wars"

All of us who knew the men of the 46th or who are related to them, now have a duty that has been handed down to us, and that is to keep their memory and spirit alive within us. The stories that we were told as children about our stout relatives will never leave us, and it is our responsibility to pass these on to our children and grandchildren; however, we now have the advantage of hindsight and know of the devastation that war can cause. Let us be wise and tell it like the men of the 46th would have undoubtedly wanted it to be told;

"Tell it like it happened."

LEST WE FORGET

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**Total Casualties for the 46th Battalion in France and Flanders:
Died, 574, Wounded, 1720, and 221 gassed.**

**Total casualties for the AIF were as follows:
Died, 59,330, Wounded, 152,171 (includes gas victims).**

**Total white male population, July, 1911:
2,470,000.**

**Total of personnel enlisted in AIF sent overseas:
331,814.**

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APPENDIX ONE

SPIRIT OF A BATTALION

As with any infantry battalion in the Great War there were characters, villains, saints, and sinners, workers, and bludgers. This account of the 46th Battalion would be incomplete without mentioning some of them. When we think of it, they're just the tip of the iceberg.

4972 PTE ERNEST ROLLAND TOUZEL, (ROLLIE).

Rollie Touzel enlisted in the AIF on August 4, 1915, with the 15th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion, at **Corryong**, Victoria. He was a farmers labourer for most of his 25 short years of life and a well liked member of his local community in the **Upper Murray** area of Victoria, his home town being Cudgewa.

Rollie embarked from Melbourne aboard, H.M.A.T. "Anchises" on March 14, 1916, and arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on April 15, 1916. After his transfer to "C" Company of the 46th Battalion, Rollie saw service at Pozieres, Ypres, and during the terrible winter of 1916/17 at Flers.

Rollie wrote in his diary about his time at Pozieres and said that at times the shelling was "incessant", and how, after being knocked over twice he was amazed that he "never received a scratch". He was a typical soldier of the time, he said what he thought if he knew he had been wronged, which his diary bears testament to, but he was also a quiet achiever and tireless worker who was and still is extremely well loved and respected by his family; a family that only knows him by what has been passed down from the older generations. This is how we as Australians will never forget those that sacrificed so much for us and why Anzac day has become so important for our nation and our process of remembrance.

On April 5, 1917, just before the disgraceful events at Bullecourt, Rollie's short life was ended from a gunshot wound to the head. Gone but not forgotten.

The information on Rollie Touzel was supplied for use by his great nephew, Ian Touzel, of Melbourne, Victoria. Without his assistance, the diary entries for Rollie would not have been available.

2923 PTE CHARLES WILLIAMS "MM" "FRENCH CDG".

Private Williams started off his military career in the late 1800's by serving with the Coldstream Guards in the British Army. Pte Williams was no stranger to trouble whilst serving with the Guards and was twice in trouble for the charge of AWOL, receiving one month's hard labour for both occasions. He served with the Guards in the Boer War and on his return to England married and tried to settle down; however, his new wife was not at all pleased with the life of an army wife and they soon parted company.

After the split with his wife, Williams left England and decided to give the French Foreign Legion a try. Williams fitted in without too many questions being asked and was actively

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involved in the fighting of the time in Abyssinia where he was to earn the Medal Militaire for helping a wounded mate to safety under heavy fire.

In April of 1915, the Legion was involved in the fighting on Gallipoli at **Cape Helles** and Williams once again found himself in the thick of it. Then, inexplicably he left the Legion and by means that were only known to himself, ended up at Anzac Cove, changed his name to Williams (he had used the name Williamson prior to this.) and presented himself for service with the 3rd Battalion AIF. It seems to be an impossibility in this day and age, but little or no questions were asked of Williams and his date of enlistment into the AIF was July 2, 1915.

After seeing the fighting at **Lone Pine** and being wounded in the leg, Williams once again was to run foul of higher authority and after attempting to stir up trouble in his unit, his C.O. had him sent back to the French. Here he was tried for desertion and sentenced to be put to death by firing squad. Luck was smiling on Williams this day however, and a former officer of his in the Coldstream Guards noticed him and took him back from the French at gun point. He was then taken back to the 3rd Battalion and it was here that the C.O. was persuaded to take Williams back within the ranks.

From here, the C.O. had Williams sent to Salonika and Serbia with the 6th Bde Mule Corps for his French language abilities. It was here that his health began to deteriorate and was soon sent back to his battalion who were now in Egypt and when the 3rd was split in half to make the 55th Battalion, Williams was sent to that unit with the rank of sergeant. However, this was not to last for too much longer, his health had continued to become worse and it was found he had contracted tuberculosis and against his wishes was sent back to Australia. Williams now wanted to get back to England and the best way he thought of doing it without having to spend too much money would be to get the government to pay for it. He again used all of the tricks in the book and re-enlisted in the AIF with the 46th Battalion as he thought he would be sent to England for training. This however, didn't eventuate and he found himself in trouble at his new training camp for breaking camp and using insubordinate language to an officer, being fined (after review of the original sentence) 203 day's pay and serving one month's detention. On release from here he was sent to the 46th, promoted to lance corporal, then on to corporal, and was involved in the horrific fighting around the area of Menin Road and Polygon Wood in Belgium.

On January 18, 1918, Williams was again in trouble for drunkenness and striking a superior officer for which he was reduced to private. The next events in the amazing life of Pte Williams are told by Captain Lemouland, who was the O.C. of the 2nd Battalion of the French 3rd Regiment de March de Tirailleurs during the fighting for Monument Wood. Pte Williams was helping to bring in the dead and wounded of this unit.

Captain Lemouland wrote the following:

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3rd Regt. de Marche de Trailleurs
Algeriens
2nd Bn.

In the Field
4-5-18.

I have the honour to report to you the conduct and the death of WILLIAMS, Charles. Australian soldier, ex French Legionnaire French M.M.

"This man who was not a stretcher bearer, and who, not belonging to the unit in charge of taking the "Monument" could have avoided to expose himself, did not stop yesterday to carry or to help to carry our wounded men.

He was looking for them on the battlefield, between the lines, and bringing them back with great gallantry and great disdain of death.

He himself signalled to us that a French officer, dead, was still lying in front of our lines and throughout his description, we recognized one of our comrades.

Although I opposed it, and told him that at dusk we would have the body taken away, he decided to go back and look for it this morning and he was killed by a bullet in the heart.

I refused to leave the body of this humble but heroic Australian soldier one moment longer between the lines because yesterday he saved the life of so many of ours.

A party of stretcher bearers under the leading of "Medecin Auxilliaire Risterucci" went out to fetch his body. He was handed over to your stretcher bearers at my headquarters and in the presence of the interpreter.

I should be very pleased if it could be possible for you to obtain a reward for this brave man so gloriously killed.

I am Sir,

Yours respectfully
(sgd.) Capt. Lemouland
Commanding the 2nd Bn. of 3rd Tir.

So ended the military service of Private Williams. He was awarded the Military Medal on May 6, 1918, and was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre. No one knows who the French officer was he was so intent on bringing in, did Williams know the man? We will never know, but a brave and diligent soldier was lost to the 46th on this day, a man who picked up the digger creed of the Australian soldier and ran with it to the end.

A big word of acknowledgment must be passed on at this time to WO1 Darryl Kelly who writes a section in the Army Newspaper called "*just soldiers*". Most of the information on Pte Williams came from his article on that soldier. WO1 Kelly has worked tirelessly in his research on soldiers of WW1 and should be commended for doing so.

4480 PRIVATE WILLIAM EVANS. (A Bullecourt Anecdote.)

William Evans was the Batman of Major Edgley and was originally left out of the Bullecourt fight as part of the Battalion nucleus Evans wasn't too keen on the idea of being left out of this stoush and begged to be included, and being the persuasive type was allowed to join the fight, remaining by the side of Captain Boddington.

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During the last stages of the fight, Evans was captured, along with many others from the Battalion, and whilst being escorted back to the rear area his captors decided that it would be a good idea to stop and mount the trench parapet to snipe at the now retiring remnants of the 48th Battalion. Evans' captors became so engrossed with their activities that they forgot all about their prisoner. Evans was no slouch and noticed this, so with all the cunning of a cornered fox he bent down as though he was tying up his boot laces. Disguising his movements, he rifled through the equipment of one of his dead comrades and found just the thing to throw a spanner in the works of the sniping party, a Mills Grenade.

Private Evans calmly withdrew the pin of the grenade and silently placed it at the feet of his captors, he then darted around a corner of the trench and waited for the fruits of his labour. On hearing the grenade explode, Evans leapt out of the trench and headed back to his own lines.

It just goes to show, good things come to those who wait and make the most of their opportunities.

(For the story of Captain Boddington, see the chapter on Bullecourt.)

CAPTAIN LESLIE JAMES MOORHOUSE.

Captain Moorhouse was born at Echuca, Victoria, in 1886, and worked as a bank ledger keeper before joining the AIF, and 14th Battalion on January 4, 1915.

During his period of training he showed good potential and was promoted to sergeant and then on to 2/Lieutenant. He embarked with the 5th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion and fought at Gallipoli until being seriously wounded on August 8, 1915. He was sent to hospital in England and returned to Egypt in December of 1915, then being transferred from the 14th as one of the originals of the 46th in February, 1916. Captain Moorhouse was promoted to Lieutenant whilst at Egypt, and on July 15, 1916, whilst in France, was promoted to Captain.

On October 1, 1916, Captain Moorhouse was involved in a large trench raid in the Ypres sector (see chapter entitled *Resting And Raiding At Ypres.*) and along with four of his men was killed after returning to their trench by a German shell. His C.O. at the time, Lt/Col Denham wrote the following:

"It is with much regret that I have to write you upon such an occasion, but feel that you would like to know that your son had done good work for King and Country and that such work had been appreciated. I am his temporary Commanding Officer and for the last seven months have been in close touch with him and his work, he was always thorough and I felt that any work left in his hands would be faithfully carried out. He was selected for this special bit of work and played his part in a way which did him credit; the work was completed very successfully, a raid on the enemy's trench, and after he had returned with his party to our own trench, a chance shell exploded near him and much to our regret we found that he and four others had stepped across the line which separates the known from the unknown. It was instantaneous and without suffering and he now lies in a quiet spot amidst several others. The spot is marked by a cross which bears his name and later on you will be able to ascertain the exact spot through the military authorities. I have spoken to higher authorities about your son and hope his name will

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be mentioned in despatches. Believe me when I say that the Battalion joins with you in mourning his loss."

The information on Captain Moorhouse was kindly supplied by Mr. Bruce Loynes of Parramatta in Sydney.

LIEUTENANT NEVISON WILLOUGHBY FAULKNER "MC" "MM".

Lieutenant Faulkner embarked for Egypt as a corporal in A.A.M.C. on October 21, 1914. He took part in the landing at Gallipoli on April 25, 1915, was mentioned in Sir Ian Hamilton's despatches, and stayed on the peninsula until evacuation in November 1915, returning to Australia in December of that year.

After further service abroad and being awarded the Military Medal, Lt Faulkner was granted his commission and was posted to the 46th Battalion in August, 1917. He saw most of the heavy fighting that the Battalion was involved in and was also awarded the Military Cross for exposing himself to heavy fire whilst helping linesmen to repair broken telephone wires. In a photo of the C.O. and others in the Hindenburg Outpost line, the two officers other than the C.O. are thought to be Lt Faulkner and fellow 46th reinforcement, Lt Willison.

Lt Faulkner survived the war and his commission was terminated in July 1919.

2nd/LIEUTENANT HAROLD WILLIAM JENNINGS.

2nd/Lieutenant Jennings was born in 1890 and was a school teacher in **Fitzroy** before he joined the AIF with the 10th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion in July 1915. He was transferred to the 46th Battalion at Tel-El-Kebir in March, 1916 and was promoted to corporal at Serapeum. He sailed for France in June and was promoted to sergeant in August, 1916, and then to 2/Lt in February, 1917.

After spending some time sick in hospital and then being invalided to England, he rejoined the 46th in June, 1917. In July of 1917, he was sent to the 12th Training Battalion in England and rejoined the 46th once again in March, 1918.

2/Lt Jennings was not to spend much of a homecoming with the 46th, as he was killed in action on April 3, 1918, during the fighting around Dernancourt. 2/Lt Jennings' brother, Leslie was also an officer with the 46th.

2127 PRIVATE ARTHUR DAVID ABBOTT.

Before enlisting in the AIF with the 46th Battalion, Private Abbott was a school teacher from **Port Melbourne** in Victoria. He left Australia with the 4th reinforcements of the 46th on H.M.A.T. "Orontes" in August, 1916.

Private Abbott served well with the 46th, and was involved in some tough battles, battles such as Bullecourt, Messines, and Dernancourt, which was some of the dirtiest fighting of the war. He was seriously wounded on July 8, 1918, and invalided to England. He returned to Australia aboard H.M.A.T. Shropshire on May 16, 1919.

2667 CORPORAL GARVAN JOSEPH EDWARD HANDS.

Corporal Hands of Cobden in Victoria, enlisted in the AIF as a private on February 26, 1916, and embarked on H.M.A.T. "Port Lincoln" in October 1916, with the 6th reinforcements of the 46th Battalion.

He was listed as taken on strength with the 46th on March 18, 1917, and fought at Bullecourt and Messines before being promoted to corporal on June 16, 1917. On July 17, 1917, he was sent for duty to the 12th Training Battalion in England, and rejoined the 46th in February 1918.

Corporal Hands took part in all the major battles of which the 46th were involved until his wounding during the assault on the Hindenburg Outpost Line on September 18, 1918, only to rejoin the Battalion in October of that year.

Corporal Hands returned to Australia in August, 1919, and took discharge soon after.

2674 SERGEANT ROWLAND JAMES HASSALL.

Sergeant Hassall, of Rainbow in Victoria enlisted on April 19, 1916, and embarked with the 6th reinforcements of the 46th Battalion on H.M.A.T. "Port Lincoln". After further training in England he was sent to France and joined his unit on March 18, 1917. After seeing service at Bullecourt, he was admitted sick to hospital on April 29, 1917, and invalided to England as a result of this illness. He rejoined the 46th again on November 3, 1918, and returned to Australia in July, 1919.

LIEUTENANT A.B.R.E. WILLISON "MC", (ALF).

Alf as he was known all his life (or, a brew as his father nicknamed him.) grew up in the Melbourne suburb of East Brunswick, and was a safemaker and member of the CMF before enlisting in the AIF on January 11, 1915, with the 6th Battalion.

Lt Willison left Melbourne on H.M.A.T. "Hororata" on April 17, 1915, with the rank of temporary sergeant. After landing at Egypt, Lt Willison became ill with influenza and was taken to hospital. After recovering he was sent back to the 6th Battalion in readiness to join his unit's reinforcements for the Gallipoli campaign, however, this was not to be, and Lt Willison was taken seriously ill with complications from the previous bout of influenza.

Due to this second illness, Lt Willison was sent home to Australia on January 21, 1916, for convalescence and a medical review. During this time of convalescence, Lt Willison decided to apply for a position at the Royal Military College Duntroon and as his medical condition had improved, was accepted in late March 1916. After successfully completing his training at Duntroon, Lt Willison was promoted to 2/Lt and allocated to the 9th reinforcements of the 46th Battalion and left Melbourne on May 11, 1917, on H.M.A.T. "Ascanius." From this point, Lt Willison spent a further three months in England at training camps and on November 13, 1917, was listed as "in the field" with the 46th.

From this point on, Lt Willison saw service with the Battalion in Flanders, and during "Operation Michael", he also received the Military Cross for his involvement in the July 7/8, 1918, attack by the 46th at Sailly-Laurette.

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He was again ill and in hospital during the great August, 8, advance of 1918, but was fit enough to take part in the Battalion's assault on the Hindenburg Outpost line on September 18, 1918, where he served with Lt Leith's "B" Company and was wounded on September 19, but remained at his place of duty.

After the war ended, Lt Willison remained in France and England at various training camps, returning to Australia in October, 1919. A photograph of Lt Willison can be seen in the photographic section of this book.

4852 PRIVATE HAROLD WILLIAM LADD.

Originally from Carlton in Victoria, Private Ladd enlisted on September 20, 1915, and embarked with the 15th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion on H.M.A.T. "Anchises" in March, 1916, for Egypt where he transferred over to the 46th.

He proceeded to and met up with the main body of the 46th during the fighting at Pozieres on September 1, 1916, where he was severely wounded. He was invalided to England where he was to spend 12 months in hospital until he was sent home to Australia.

3753 PRIVATE WILLIAM MACDONALD.

Private MacDonald, of Polkemmet, near Horsham Victoria, enlisted on October 5, 1917. He embarked with the 10th reinforcements of the 46th on H.M.A.T. "Nestor" in February, 1918, and after further training in England, proceeded to France where he was taken on strength by the 46th in July, 1918.

On August 8, 1918, he was severely wounded, invalided to England, and returned to Australia in February, 1919.

3813 CORPORAL WILLIAM TREGALLAS.

Private Tregallas, of Axedale Victoria, enlisted on October 1, 1917. He embarked with the 10th reinforcements of the 46th aboard H.M.A.T. "Nestor" in February, 1918, reaching Liverpool England, on April 19, 1918. After a period of more training in England, he joined the 46th in France on August, 9, and was involved in the subsequent fighting for the Hindenburg Outpost Line.

After the Armistice was signed, he attended the Australian Corps School at Rue and returned to Australia aboard H.M.A.T. "Main" on October 11, 1919.

3102 CORPORAL HENRY EVELYN NATION.

Corporal Nation, of South Wanden, Lilydale, Victoria, was a Grocers Miller before enlisting on July 5, 1915, with the 14th Battalion and was transferred to the 46th on March 3, 1916. He took part in the march from Tel-El-Kebir to Serapeum and was involved with the 46th until the end of the war in 1918, being shipped home aboard H.M.A.T. "Warwickshire" on April 5, 1919.

He was wounded in action at Messines on June 11, 1917, and also during the great allied push on August 8, 1918, for both wounds he spent a total of 18 days in hospital. Apart from a month

spent in hospital due to illness during the 46th's time of heavy fighting at Dernancourt in April, 1918, and various periods of leave, these were the only absences that Corporal Nation had from life with the 46th

Corporal Nation was awarded the 1914/15 Star, the British War Medal, and the Victory Medal, and the information for this short piece on him was supplied by his son, Bert Nation, of Bendigo in Victoria. There are also some excellent photos that were sent in by Bert Nation in the photographic section of this book.

LIEUTENANT HAROLD GUSTAVE RITTER "MM".

Before enlisting with the 12th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion on July 21, 1915, Lieutenant Ritter was a labourer from Clydesdale in Victoria. Lieutenant Ritter was transferred to the 46th on March 6, 1916, and proceeded to France with the Battalion aboard H.M.A.T. "Kinsfauns Castle" on June 2, 1916

The following excerpt of Lt Ritter's service for the 46th was written by Ralph Field for an edition of the 46th Battalion association newsletter in 1963 *"Harold Ritter- 'Von', as he was affectionately known to us- a tower of strength to No 4 Platoon- when things were not going too good.... His cool way of handling any situation never failed"*

Promoted to corporal on September 13, 1916, and sergeant on February 6, 1917, Lt Ritter was awarded the Military Medal on March 19, 1917, for his gallant actions during the terrible winter of 1916/17. He was a part of the fighting at Bullecourt and Messines, and was detached in September, 1917, to the 12th Training Battalion at Codford, England, where he underwent training in bayonet fighting and physical instruction and then instructed in various other subjects himself.

Lt Ritter returned to the 46th on April 10, 1918, and was involved in the 46th's major battles in August and September of 1918 Lt Ritter was selected to attend officer training in late 1918, was promoted to 2nd/Lieutenant on January 6, 1919, and before being discharged attained the rank of Lieutenant.

The information on 2/Lt Ritter was supplied by his son, Mr. H.J. Ritter, of Yarraville, Victoria, and his photo can be seen in the photographic section.

4594 PRIVATE GEORGE THOMAS POVEY.

George Povey enlisted in the AIF with the 12th reinforcements of the 29th Battalion on September 7, 1916 Embarking from Melbourne aboard H.M.A.T. "Medic" on February 2, 1917, he spent time at the 8th Training Battalion in England, and 5th Division Base Depot in France. From here he was transferred to the 46th Battalion on June 16, 1917, when the Battalion was in huts at La Creche.

Here, he saw the heavy fighting at Ploegsteert, Wytschaete Ridge, Zonnebeke, and Passchendaele, where the conditions that were endured were horrific, with mud and death at every step.

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One thing that sticks in my mind as I write this, is the display at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra on World War One. There is a figure in tattered khaki sitting on the rim of a dark and gloomy shell hole with his head in his hands, and only a sea of mud and broken equipment as his company. The display gives a total air of despair and misery. No matter how many times I visit the memorial it still sends shivers down my spine.

Private Povey saw out Christmas of 1917/18 and was admitted to hospital due to "Trench Fever" on February 25, 1918, and was soon transferred to England. From this point on he was in hospital until May, 1918, and from here until the armistice he was in training depots awaiting return to the 46th in France.

Private Povey returned to Australia in January, 1919, aboard H M A T "Delta", and died in late 1928, leaving his wife Olive and six children on the family farm that George had purchased at **Paschendale** Victoria, during his war service.

The information for this piece on Private Povey was supplied by his Granddaughter, Kaye Jenkins, of Hamilton in Victoria.

3210 LANCE CORPORAL NORMAN POPE.

Lance Corporal Pope joined the AIF in **Melbourne** on October 23, 1916, with the 8th reinforcements of the 60th Battalion, and after initial training embarked from Melbourne aboard H M A T "Medic", on December 16, 1916. Disembarking at Plymouth on February 18, 1917, he underwent further training and instruction until embarking for France to join the 60th Battalion on June 14, 1917.

Lance Corporal Pope was to only spend some three weeks with the 60th when he was posted to the 46th on July 1, 1917. Not unlike Private Povey, Lance Corporal Pope was now to experience some of the worst fighting and conditions of the war when the 46th was in Belgium in mid to late 1917.

Admitted to hospital in October of 1917 with severe abscesses, he was evacuated to England on October 11, 1917, rejoining the 46th on January 22, 1918. On the 23rd, he was detached for duty with the 13th Australian Field Ambulance for several weeks, returning to the 46th on February 1, 1918. At this stage, the 46th was once again in Belgium and as can be seen in the main text of the book, Lance Corporal Pope kept a diary of the time that is in parts very informative.

July 9, 1918, and Lance Corporal Pope was again evacuated to hospital, this time for gas poisoning during the assault of the 46th at Saily-Laurette, being admitted to the 49th Casualty Clearing Station. He was once again sent to England for further treatment, and returned to the 46th on October 24, 1918.

From this point on, Lance Corporal Pope saw out the rest of the war with the 46th until returning home on June 15, 1919, his duties during his time before departure were those of Battalion runner.

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The information on Lance Corporal Pope was supplied by his son, Jim Pope, of Echuca in Victoria

2399 PRIVATE THOMAS ALLAN DALGLIESH

Private Dalgliesh enlisted with the 5th reinforcements of the 46th Battalion on February 14, 1916, and was originally a Farmer from **Berrigan** in N.S.W. After initial training, he embarked from Melbourne on H.M.A.T. "Port Sydney", at 12 noon on September 7, 1916.

In a letter to his brother Alf, he described his trip as very tiresome and that he wouldn't be sorry to see the end of the voyage, as they had only had two stops since leaving Australia. He also stated that when the ship was at anchor in one of the harbours on the voyage, that the locals would come out on their canoes and try to sell the diggers jewellery and other "trinkets". The men, who were always ready for a bit of sport, would throw pennies over the side and watch as the locals would dive into the water for them. Private Dalgliesh wrote that they were "champion swimmers", as they always brought the pennies back up with them.

After his arrival in France, Private Dalgliesh spent a pretty horrific winter with the 46th in the trenches at Flers and Guedecourt and was severely wounded at Bullecourt on April 11, 1917. After time in various hospitals in France and England he was evacuated to Australia aboard No. 1 Australian Hospital Ship, T.S.S. "Karoola".

The information on Private Dalgliesh was supplied by his daughter, Anne Hendy, of **Finley** N.S.W.

LIEUTENANT SYDNEY ALBERT LATIMER.

Lieutenant Latimer enlisted with the 13th reinforcements of the 6th Battalion on July 24, 1915. After training at **Albert Park**, **Ascot Vale Show Grounds**, and **Broadmeadows**, he embarked from Port Melbourne aboard T.S.S. "Demosthenes", on December 29, 1915.

After his arrival in Egypt on January 30, 1916, he was transferred to the 12th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion, where he met up with his brother Bert and their friend Tibber (3813 Pte Herbert Latimer, KIA 15/11/16, & 3816 Pte Harrop 'Tibber' Landon, KIA 1/10/17, both transferred to the 46th). Then on March 6, 1916, he was transferred from the 14th to the 46th Battalion as a part of the raising of the latter.

Lieutenant Latimer soon showed his ability as a leader and was promoted to lance corporal on March 14, 1916, and then to corporal during the 46th's stint at Pozieres on August 11, 1916.

Lieutenant Latimer spent a lot of time in and out of hospital during the last half of 1916, due to "Trench Feet" and an infection in his foot and ankle, and, apart for a short time in Flanders, didn't return to the 46th until December 7, 1916. It was at this time that the 46th was to spend the winter in the trenches at Flers and Guedecourt, and Lieutenant Latimer wrote in his diary for January 1916, that the rations they were receiving in the line often consisted of cold stew and tea with frozen bread, and when being relieved by other units it was at times easier to hop out of the trench and make a run for it to the rear, as the trenches themselves were so full of mud and ice.

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Lieutenant Latimer was involved in the debacle of Bullecourt and the fighting at Messines; however, his diary has missing pages for this period and it is not really known whether he tore them out because of the censorship of the time, or that there is some other reason for them being missing. When his diary resumed in July, he was promoted to sergeant and in August, promoted to 2nd/lieutenant, then wounded from a gun shot in the arm whilst at Wytschaete in Belgium on August 16, 1917.

On returning to the 46th early in 1918, Lt Latimer was promoted to lieutenant, and then wounded again from a mortar round during the fighting at Dernancourt on April 1, 1918. Lieutenant Latimer rejoined the 46th on July 2, 1918, and was involved in the great push of August 1918 until he was again wounded, this time by gas during the 46th's relief from the line by French soldiers, on August 24/25, 1918, (see chapter 14).

This was to be the end of Lieutenant Latimer's war, as he was still on convalescent leave when the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. Lieutenant Latimer returned to the 46th on December 5, 1918, and saw the 46th gradually getting smaller and smaller as drafts of men were sent home to Australia, until he himself embarked for Australia on May 1, 1919.

It must be mentioned here that the information on Lieutenant Latimer was provided by his son, Reg Latimer, and a lot of the information that is contained within the text of this book has been taken from the diaries of Lieutenant Latimer. The Latimer family has played a great part in the writing of this book, then and now.

1999 PRIVATE WILLIAM CLARENCE AMBROSE TONER.

Before his enlistment on April 6, 1916, with the 3rd reinforcements of the 46th Battalion, Private Toner was a Labourer from **Warracknabeal** in Victoria. Embarking from Sydney aboard H.M.A.T. "Borda" on June 5, 1916. After a short wait in Egypt, Private Toner arrived in England on July 24, 1916, and after further training, was taken on strength of the 46th Battalion on October 4, 1916.

It wasn't long before Private Toner was in the thick of the fighting at Flers and on coming out of the line was severely wounded by a shrapnel shell, causing him to be sent to hospital in England.

After a period of convalescence, he was transferred to the newly formed 65th Battalion on March 23, 1917, where he spent a period of training with this battalion until it was disbanded due to dwindling reinforcements from Australia. Transferred back to the 46th on June 21, 1917, Private Toner served well with the 46th until again being wounded on October 1, 1917. This time a German bullet had torn into his left arm and shattered his elbow, thus ending his war.

After spending time in hospital and convalescing in England, he returned to Australia on H.M.A.T. "Corinthe", on January 10, 1918.

1950 PRIVATE MICHAEL FRANCIS LLOYD.

Private Lloyd enlisted with the 3rd reinforcements of the 46th Battalion at Melbourne in Victoria on March 22, 1916, and embarked aboard H.M.A.T. "Medic" on May 20, 1916. After spending

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time training in England, he was taken on strength with the 46th in late 1916. He served with the Battalion until his death on March 21, 1918. Private Lloyd now rests at Fort Pitt Military Cemetery in England

The details on Private's Lloyd and Toner (who by the way were stepbrothers) were supplied by Jack Lloyd, of Burwood in Victoria

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ROBERT DAVIDSON "MC".

Captain Davidson was first commissioned with the 60th Battalion on December 19, 1914. He left Australia with the 7th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion aboard the R.M.S. "Persia".

Captain Davidson fought at Gallipoli with the 14th Battalion and was severely wounded from a gunshot wound to the thigh and evacuated to Egypt. Because of the nature of his wound, and the extra surgery that was required for it, Captain Davidson was asked to return to Australia, but refused. Then the Army in its' wisdom transferred him to the 46th Battalion on their raising. He was promoted to Captain and was appointed to be the first adjutant of the 46th.

Captain Davidson served with distinction during his time with the 46th and was awarded the Military Cross and was mentioned in despatches. He received a letter of congratulations from Sir William Birdwood for his tireless work and devotion to duty, and was considered a tower of strength in the Battalion during battles such as Bullecourt and Messines.

As mentioned in chapter ten, Captain Davidson went missing in late 1917 and was later confirmed as killed in action. The loss to the 46th was indeed great as letters from his peers to his family bear testament to.

The information on Captain Davidson was supplied for use by his son Jack, and once again, without families such as the Davidson's and Latimer's, this book would not be as rich in personal information as it now is.

4753 PRIVATE HAROLD BULLEN.

The following information on Harold Bullen was written and sent in by his granddaughter, Beverly Bullen of Reedy Creek, Victoria.

THE CALL TO ARMS

Harold was much older than many who set sail in World War One. He enlisted at the age of 22 years and 11 months.

What makes one join the armed forces in time of war varies. For some, it is to fight for flag, sovereign, and country. For others, it was the thought of excitement, travel, and the thrill of conflict. Many had no idea what was instore for them.

Harold often stated that he never envisaged the hell that confronted him. The propaganda was prolific at the time, and Harold saw his mates joining, but what made him actually enlist, no-one but he and God will ever know.

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In later years, Harold spoke about the horror of war and comradeship that could never occur in civilian life. He spoke about how the ANZAC'S respected the "Fritzy's", as they fought fairly even at face to face combat, fighting others who were only youngsters themselves. His fervent dislike of the Turks was ever evident, described by many of his era as dirty "fighters."

Harold spoke of his mates in a tribute befitting the bravest. The mud and stench in the trenches. The smell of gangrenous limbs as they slowly rotted. The smell of death all around. Watching your mate beside you being blown apart, "knowing that as each minute passes it could be you," holding a hand and comforting the dying. He spoke of mates that left Australia with him, the likes of "Brownny" and others.

Harold also spoke of the comradeship, trust, and deep friendship that only war can bring together. The sharing of letters, gifts from home, and confidences. The dependence on each other for their very lives.

Nicknamed "Snowy" by his mates, Harold, at the age of 22 years and 8 months, left his job as a farm labourer in Newlyn, Victoria to go to Ballarat and enlist in the AIF, on December 6, 1915.

His initial physical examination showed a man of good health. Height 5 ft 8 in, weight 133 pounds, complexion fair. (thus the name "Snowy") After three months of training, Harold embarked on March 14, 1916, for Egypt, and was taken on strength of the 46th on May 24, 1916. Embarking at Alexandria on June 7, 1916, he arrived at Marseilles in France on June 14, 1916.

The extra comforts and granting of leave applications to the officers which were denied to the enlisted men often caused the men to individually revolt. Harold Bullen was no different to any other. Harold's personal revolt started in Egypt. He and his fellow privates, wishing to enjoy the recreational leave of their senior officers forfeited ten day's pay, when found absenting themselves from duty, after being duly warned. Also, whilst in France with the 46th, Harold was deprived of a single day's pay by Captain Boddington (Bullecourt chapter) for presenting himself in the field on parade "unshaven". To do so was considered to be detrimental to personal and general moral. Even after discharge from the army, until the days preceding his death, Harold would never remain unshaven, part of each morning ritual.

A number of Christmas's were spent in the fields of France and Flanders reading letters and postcards from loved ones at home, such as the following, presented from his sister Rita, dated October 30, 1916. Rita and her sister Amy can be seen in a photo in the photographic section which was the photo/postcard they sent to Harold.

Dear Hal,

I hope you had a Merry Xmas. I have received your parcel safely. You won't forget to tell us all about your experiences and how you enjoyed Xmas, will you.

We are well down here. Amy has gone home for a fortnight. They killed a pig the day before she got home, so she ought to get fat on it. Have a good look at the moon on the other

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*side and perhaps you will know them- it's me and Amy. You'll no doubt guess which is which.
Much love,
Rita.*

Each time I read the postcard, I realise how little the families at home knew of the life of their loved ones in France. The death, disease, heartache, and sights that would never be forgotten until their own deaths, hand to hand combat with men and boys their own age. Maybe it was for the better that family didn't know.

Christmas departed and gave way to the year of 1917, when during the second month Harold was placed on convalescent leave to England with shrapnel wounds, eventually returning to the 46th on March 11, 1917. Later in 1917, on August, 9, Harold was treated for boils and peripheral deep tissue trauma, which in later life resulted in severe circulatory problems and intermittent claudication (severe cramping in the feet and legs due to the damage to the vascular supply). He remained in hospital for 12 days before returning to his unit.

Whilst still in France, on January 23, 1918, one Private Harold Bullen was detached from the 46th Battalion for duty with the 13th Australian Field Ambulance, and rejoined his unit almost a month later, on February 14, 1918. During his detachment, he acted as a stretcher bearer and medical assistant until reinforcements were made available.

It was during these years in France, that Harold met his brother Richard. Richard Bullen, after migrating to New Zealand, changed his name to Jackson. He joined the New Zealand Army and departed for the war on October 9, 1916. It was one of the campaigns where the ANZACS joined forces, that resulted in the chance meeting of brothers.

Long before, Richard left Australian shores with sadness and amidst personal family conflict, never to return, later to meet with a younger brother on a far distant land, as a friend in battle.

On July 5, 1918, Harold received his second injury in action, with gas poisoning, requiring hospital admission. Further gassing occurred on the 9th and 23rd days of July 1918. It was on the 23rd that Harold was invalided from France to England as a result of the gassing.

A month later on August 16, 1918, Harold was transferred from the 1st Auxiliary Hospital to the Australian Army Hospital. The following day being granted leave for three weeks. Again Harold was admitted to hospital with respiratory complications secondary to gas poisoning. After a total of 64 days in hospitalisation, Harold was given a medical discharge and departed from England for Australia on January 15, 1919, totally and permanently incapacitated.

4938 SERGEANT GEORGE HERBERT TYERS.

George Herbert Tyers was a labourer of **Talbot** in Victoria when he enlisted in the AIF on July 19, 1915. He embarked from Melbourne on H.M.A.T. "Anchises" on March 14, 1916, and arrived in Egypt on April 15, 1916. After further training in Egypt, he embarked on H.M.A.T. "HUNTSPILL" at Alexandria Egypt, on June 7, 1916, and proceeded to France, disembarking on June 14, 1916, where he was taken on strength of the 46th Battalion on July 21, 1916.

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Sergeant Tyers was admitted to hospital on September 1, 1916, suffering from exhaustion and returned to the 46th on September, 3. He was again admitted to hospital on April 3, 1917, until April 14, 1917, when he again joined his unit. He must have been amazed at this time, for the 46th had just come out of the fighting at Bullecourt. Good mates who had said good bye only a week before were now more than likely only in George's memory.

Promoted to corporal on May 11, 1917, to replace 3082 Corporal R. McDonald who had been missing since the fighting at Bullecourt, Sergeant Tyers was soon involved in the thick of the fighting at Messines and then in the Wytschaete sector.

In October of 1917, Sergeant Tyers was detached to the 12th Training Battalion for duty and rejoined the 46th in January of 1918 but soon found himself in trouble with his superiors when it was found that whilst he was in charge of making sure that nine bottles of rum were delivered to the Battalion H.Q. On arrival at B.H.Q., Sergeant Tyers only had eight bottles of Jamaica's finest in his possession and the staff at B.H.Q. wanted to know why. Sergeant Tyers duly stated that one "must have been broken on the way". Eventually they found out that Sergeant Tyers had delivered one to R.S.M. Warburton along the way. Sergeant Tyers was found guilty as charged and fined 30 days pay.

George Tyers was next promoted to temporary Sergeant on April 27, 1918, after the heavy fighting at Dernancourt had made some room for him, taking the spot of Sergeant Westwood who was wounded. When Sergeant Westwood returned, George returned to the rank of corporal but was temporarily promoted again on August 20, 1918, this being finally confirmed on November 20, 1918.

Sergeant Tyers saw the rest of the war out with the 46th and was involved with all the heavy fighting of August and September. He was once again admitted to hospital with tonsillitis in April of 1919, and was married to a Scottish girl (Catherine Hamilton) on June 13, 1919. George returned to Australia with his wife, disembarking at Melbourne on September 1, 1919.

4321 PRIVATE FREDERICK JAMES TYERS.

Private Tyers was the brother of George Tyers and enlisted with the 13th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion on July 19, 1915. Private Tyers embarked at Melbourne on H.M.A.T. "Demosthenes" on December 29, 1915, and was taken on strength of the 46th Battalion on April 16, 1916.

Private Tyers was with the 46th through the fighting of 1916 and is thought to have been wounded at Bullecourt. After convalescing in England from his wounds he returned to the 46th on August 24, 1917. Apart from a small stint with the 13th Field Ambulance, Private Tyers saw the rest of the war with the 46th until he was again wounded on July 8, 1918, and was again invalided to England from where he eventually returned to Australia on December 13, 1918, aboard the S.S. Karoola.

The information on the Tyers brothers was sent in by Barry Roscholler of Traralgon in Victoria.

2498 SERGEANT CLIFFORD ALLAN TAYLOR.

2499 PRIVATE EDWIN JAMES TAYLOR.

2523 LANCE CORPORAL HARVEY TAYLOR.

The Taylor brothers all came from Colac in Victoria, and on enlistment their ages ranged from 18 to 21. They all joined within two months of each other and were allotted to the 5th reinforcements of the 46th Battalion, embarking from Melbourne on September 7, 1916, aboard H.M.A.T. "Port Sydney".

They served with the 46th throughout the war and all returned home to their loved ones, which in its' self was a minor miracle for the time.

A photo of the brothers when they enlisted can be seen in the photographic section. The information on the Taylor's was supplied by Edwin's daughter, Elaine Walker of Ringwood in Victoria.

3133 PRIVATE WILLIAM WALLACE ROBERTSON "MM".

Private Robertson enlisted with the AIF on July 7, 1915, and was allotted to the 10th reinforcements of the 14th Battalion. Embarking from Melbourne aboard H.M.A.T. "Port Lincoln" on October 16, 1915, arriving in Egypt in late 1915, he was transferred to the 46th Battalion on March 3, 1916, and was considered an "original" of that unit.

Private Robertson spent some time away from the Battalion through sickness during late 1916, early 1917, and late 1917. Then during the fighting for Dernancourt in April, 1918, he was severely wounded and evacuated to England.

The following passage has been taken from a citation for the Military Medal for Private Robertson. After reading it you may realise why, that in Private Robertson's records it was stated that he was wounded from a gunshot to the thigh and shrapnel to the arm at the same time:

For conspicuous gallantry while acting as a company runner during an enemy attack near Albert on April 3, 1918. During the preliminary enemy bombardment, all telephone lines from the front line to battalion headquarters were cut, necessitating messages being sent by runner. On two occasions, Private Robertson brought messages containing valuable information to battalion headquarters through a particularly heavy barrage. On the second occasion, although exhausted and considerably shaken by shell fire, he persevered and delivered his message safely. Immediately after this, he volunteered and brought back a prisoner who was urgently required to battalion headquarters.

Recommended by E.G. Sinclair MacLagan

Major General

Commanding 4th Australian Division.

WE WERE THE 46TH

After a period of convalescence in England, Private Robertson was re-allotted to the 4th Machine Gun Battalion and returned to France with this unit on September 12, 1918, where he spent the remainder of the war until being returned to Australia in May, 1919.

Private Robertson's Military Medal was awarded to him in a ceremony at Domain Camp, Melbourne, on October 17, 1919, in a war decorations and medals presentation for returned servicemen and next of kin of deceased soldiers. Other members of the 46th who were honoured at this ceremony were

Captain G E Milne (DOW 5/4/18), awarded the Military Cross;

Lieutenant L. Bull (DOW 6/4/18), awarded the Military Cross;

4730 Sergeant W. Anderson, Military Medal and Bar;

1883 Private A H. Ayers, Military Medal,

80 Sergeant J.C. Cherry, Military Medal;

4766 Private W. Carter, Military Medal,

1952 Private G.W. Senior, Military Medal.

The above information was supplied to the author by Mr Basil Gaffney of **Bentleigh**, Victoria. Mr Gaffney remembers going to 46th Battalion reunions at the Victoria Coffee Palace in Melbourne and recalls meeting the Taylor brothers who are mentioned in another narrative. If only we could have been a fly on the wall at one of those reunions, or been there to represent a relative, what tales we could tell!

4521 PRIVATE WILLIAM CLYDE KELLY "DCM".

No. 4521 Private Kelly W.C.

For bravery and devotion to duty during the attack on RED LINE on morning of 8th August 1918.

*Right through the attack this man was coolness and daring itself. After his section commander had been wounded, he took charge of the gun section and led them forward under heavy machine gun and rifle fire. Whilst leading his men against strong resistance in **Richmond Wood** he was wounded, but continued fighting, forcing the enemy to withdraw and inflicting casualties. He led his men until our final objective was taken and the position consolidated when he was forced to give in.*

This man showed great initiative and powers of leadership and his courage and personal bravery, though wounded, was of the utmost importance in its inspiring effect on his comrades.

This recommendation for an award was taken from the diary of the 46th Battalion and was, according to Private Kelly's mates, the closest that the 46th got to having a Victoria Cross winner in its ranks.

Born on September 8, 1896, in Stanley, Victoria, Private Kelly enlisted on August 18, 1915, with the 14th reinforcements of the 5th Battalion. Transferred to the 46th on March 31, 1916, Private Kelly was wounded three times and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his deeds on August 8, 1918.

WE WERE THE 46TH

Returning to Australia and being discharged from the AIF on November 14, 1919, Private Kelly again heard the call to arms and enlisted with the 2nd/7th Australian General Hospital in April, 1940.

VX 11873 Private W.C. Kelly was finally discharged from the 2nd AIF in January, 1944, due mainly to the wounds he received from his service with the 46th Battalion.

It could comfortably be said that Private Kelly's service during the horror of W.W.1. would be enough for any man or woman to have to bear. What makes ordinary Australians like William Kelly do more than their fair share for their country will mainly be known unto them, but we should all be thankful for their courage and determination that has enriched our young country in so short a period of time.

The information on Private Kelly was supplied by his son, Bill Kelly, who also saw service in the 2nd AIF with the 2nd/2nd Infantry Battalion.

2410 PRIVATE WILLIAM HENRY TREW.

Private Trew enlisted in the AIF on November 11, 1915, with the 4th reinforcements of the 29th Battalion and was transferred to the 46th on April 20, 1916, at Serapeum in Egypt.

Proceeding with the rest of the 46th to France on H.M.A.T. "Kinsfauns Castle" on June 2, 1916, it wasn't long before he was in the thick of the fighting at Pozieres and was listed as being wounded in action (shell shock) on August 8, 1916. Returning for duty with the 46th on August 14, 1916, he was soon in hospital again, this time spending almost the rest of the year with eczema, dermatitis, and a bad dose of laryngitis late in the year.

Returning to the 46th on January 18, 1917, he was to spend only one more month with the Battalion, before being killed in action on February 12, 1917, during the fighting to consolidate the Battalion's positions at Stormy Trench near Guedecourt in France.

The information supplied on Private Trew was supplied by his Great Nephew, Graham Smith, from **Bundoora** in Victoria.

2478A PRIVATE LESLIE ARCHIBALD HUGHES.

Private Hughes enlisted in the AIF on July 26, 1915, with the 13th reinforcements of the 6th Battalion and before enlisting, was a labourer from **Castlemaine** in Victoria. Private Hughes was wounded twice whilst with the 46th, the first time being in October, 1917, with the second and most severe (a gunshot wound to the hand), being during the fighting at Dernancourt in April, 1918.

Due to his wounds, Private Hughes spent the rest of the war in various hospitals around England until embarking for home in early 1919.

The information on Private Hughes was supplied by his son, Jim Hughes of Castlemaine in Victoria.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HOWARD KYNASTON DENHAM "DSO".

Born on February 14, 1883, and receiving a good education and start in life, Lieutenant Colonel Denham enlisted in the AIF on August 5, 1915, and was appointed to the rank of Major, for he had previous military experience in the Sydney University Scouts. He was originally allotted to the 30th Battalion and left Australia aboard H.M.A.T. "Katuna" on November 9, 1915. After a short period of time with the 30th in Egypt, Lt/Col Denham was transferred to the 46th Battalion and took up the position of Battalion 2/IC on March 20, 1916.

Lt/Col Denham took over as C.O. of the 46th on December 2, 1916, after the original C.O., Lt/Col Lee was transferred to 16th Battalion K.R.R.C. At this time, the members of the Battalion were up to their knees in the mud and slush of Flers and Guedecourt, getting their fair share of casualties from Trench Foot and other forms of sickness due to the horrific winter that France was now enduring.

Lt/Col Denham was twice mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches, the first occasion being on November 13, 1916, and the second, a special mention, on April 9, 1917, just before the debacle at Bullecourt. Being in command of the 46th at Bullecourt, there was and still is some doubt as to the correctness of the orders that Lt/Col Denham gave to the 46th for the conduct of the battle. It is not known whether he, or his company commanders, were responsible for the confusion that ensued when most of the tanks that were to support the 46th broke down before reaching their start point. Only the members that were involved will ever know what happened, but for more information on this incident read the chapter entitled, *Disgrace at Bullecourt*.

Lt/Col Denham continued to command the 46th and was next awarded the Distinguished Service Order in June, 1917, and up until November 2, 1917, was a steady leader with a good group of senior officers in support. Going on leave on November 2, 1917, Lt/Col Denham was not to return to the 46th, his health had been deteriorating for some time now and he found himself being admitted to hospital on February 5, 1918.

The rigours and loneliness of leadership with the stress of personal survival had caught up with Lt/Col Denham. In and out of hospital and taking sick leave in England, he received a posting to the 12th Training Battalion, but was again admitted to hospital and was soon on his way home to Australia, being marked as unfit for further service in the AIF.

Lt/Col Denham departed for Australia aboard H.M.A.T. "Ruahine" in May, 1918, where he retired from the AIF with his wife in Sydney.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN JOSEPH CORRIGAN "DSO AND BAR".

John Joseph Corrigan was born at Kamara Kokitika, New Zealand on April 9, 1892. He enlisted in the AIF on September 19, 1914, with the 15th Battalion. Lt/Col Corrigan served at Gallipoli with the 15th and rose through the ranks until being promoted to 2/Lt on May 20, 1915. Promoted to Captain on January 20, 1916, he was wounded in action with the 15th whilst serving at Pozieres in August, 1916; returning to his unit in November of that year he was soon promoted to Major. After contracting pneumonia in late 1916, he was in various convalescent homes until approximately May, 1917, when he then completed training courses for the rank of Lt/Col.

WE WERE THE 46TH

Awarded the DSO for distinguished and gallant services on 1 January, 1918, and also mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches for the same period, he was to see further service with the 15th until July, 1918, when he was transferred to the 46th to take over as this battalions' new CO.

Lt/Col Corrigan's caring but firm style of leadership suited the men of the 46th and his decisive nature would see the 46th being involved in some of the most open warfare of the war which also suited the men. They could finally see the results of their lightning fast raids and set piece attacks which culminated with the 46th's stirring victory over superior German numbers on September 18, 1918.

Lt/Col Corrigan was wounded in action for the second time on August 8, 1918, and was awarded a bar to his DSO on November 26, 1918

Seeing the rest of the war out with the 46th, Lt/Col Corrigan settled back into civilian life as a hotelier in Queensland until being called up for duty on August 5, 1940, for garrison duties at Enoggera camp in Brisbane. Retaining the rank of Lt/Col, he served until being discharged for the last time on September 29, 1943

Lt/Col Corrigan came to the 46th at a time when the winning of the war was up for grabs, he soon showed the 46th Battalion and AIF on the whole that he was up to the task.

1716 PRIVATE DAVID THOMAS INGRAM.

Private Ingram was a 37 year old married man living in Brunswick when he heard the call to arms on, 18 September, 1915.

It seems by his records that he was originally allotted as a reinforcement for the Light Horse, but was then transferred over to the 2nd reinforcements of the 46th Battalion. After initial training in Australia, he embarked with his mates aboard H M A T "EURIPIDES" on 4 April, 1916, and after further training in Egypt and England, he was listed as "In the field" with the 46th on 27 January, 1917. This was a rather horrific period of time for the men of the 46th; they had just survived the misery of Flers and were soon to be thrown into the meat grinder that was known as first Bullecourt.

As Private Ingram lay in the snow and cold with his mates on the morning of 11 April, 1917, his thoughts must have been a mix of a fear of the unknown and of his family at home in Brunswick; hoping that soon the insanity he was involved in would be over and he could return to them. This, unfortunately, was not to happen. Private Ingram was to be killed in action on this day with so many other brave men of the 46th. Another of the many names on the Battalion nominal roll with KIA 11/4/17 next to it. Men like Private Ingram shall never be forgotten.

The information on Private Ingram was supplied by his descendants, the Windler family of Glenroy, Victoria.

WE WERE THE 46TH

APPENDIX TWO

YE BALLADE OF YE FORTY-SIXTH

They are a gallant Company,
And sure, they're heroes every one;
And when they sail across the sea,
You may book the war as good as won.
For they're the boys to take a hand
When things are getting mixed;
They're the sporty boys, the rorty boys,
The fighting Tenth of the Forty-Sixth.

Chorus:-

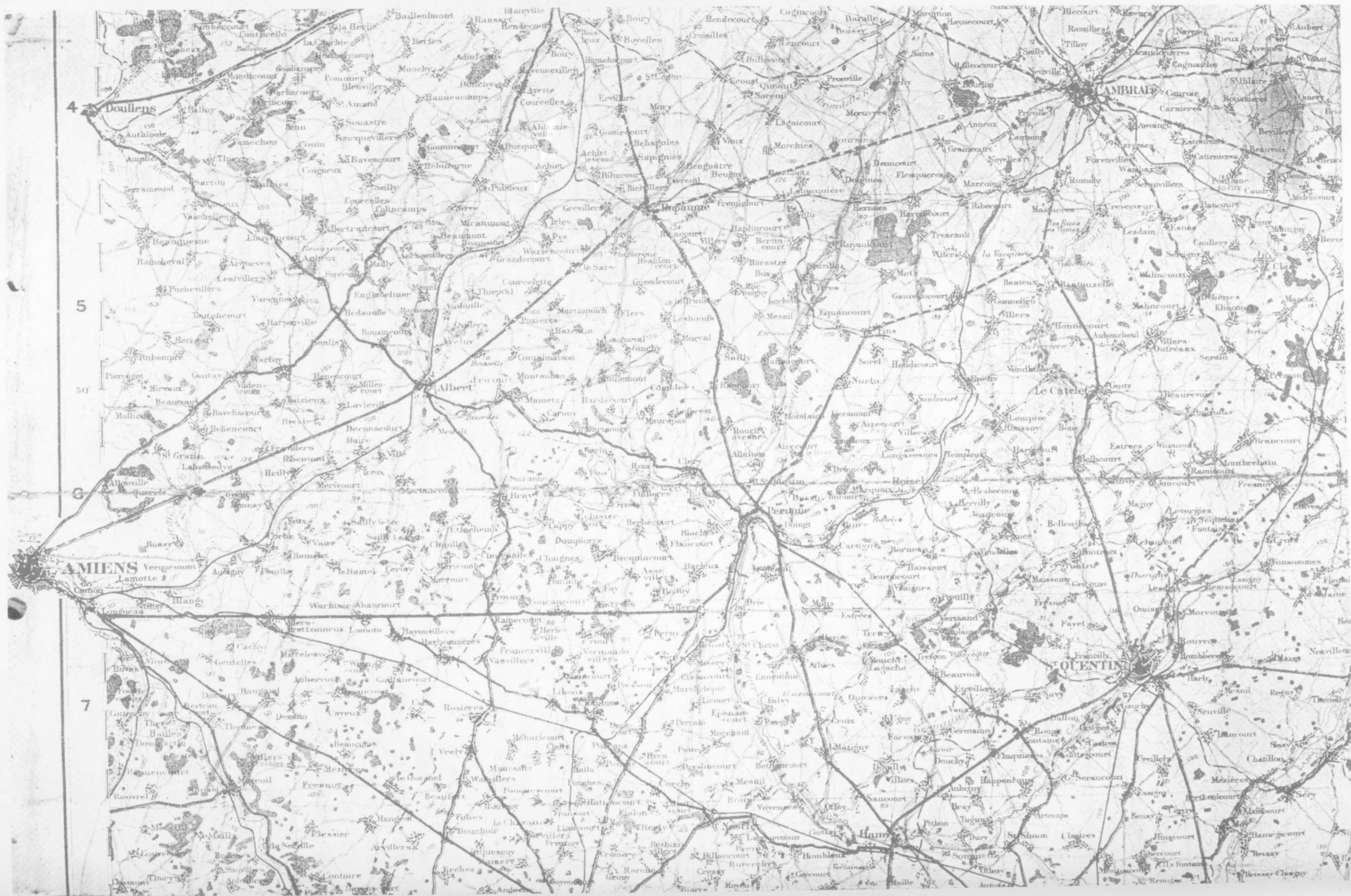
Then stop your giggling, Hindenburg,
Hurry up and get your bay'nets fixed;
There'll be hell to pay, for they sail to-day,
The fighting Tenth of the Forty-Sixth.

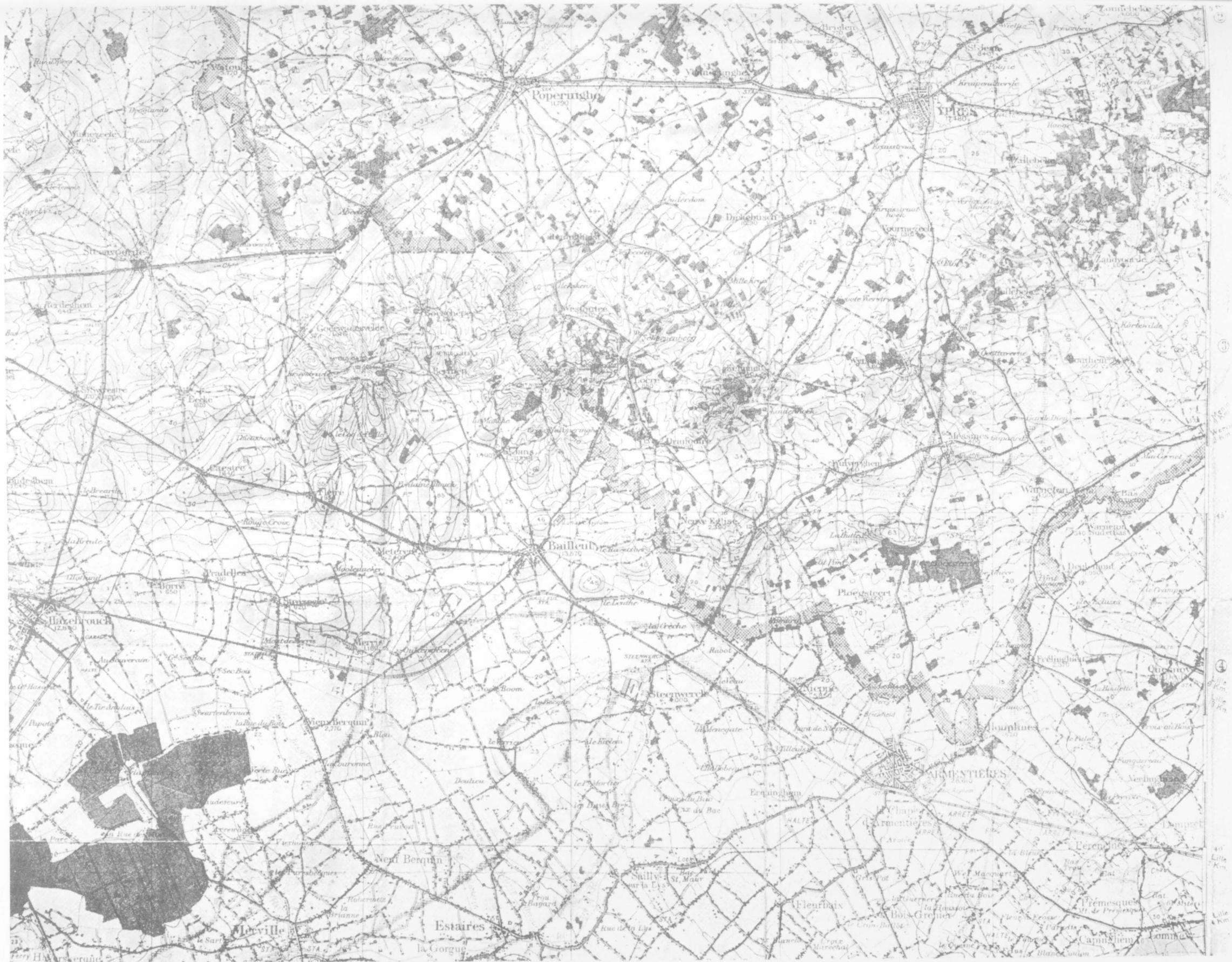
Poor Kaiser Bill is feeling ill,
His weary heart is full of woe;
He sent a wire to Kron Prinz Will,
"I fear our blanky cake is dough,
For the blokes they're sending now, I hear
Pour in the boots and bricks,
And if that is true, well, strike me blue,
'Twill be the end of poor old Fritz."

More Chorus:- Then stop your giggling, etc.

There was consternation in Berlin
The day they got the dreadful news,
There were motors rushing out and in,
And papers printing different views;
But on one point they're all agreed,
When the Tenth's let loose on Fritz,
Though they're up to the chin in sausage skin,
The war they'll win, will the Forty-Sixth.

The above piece was written by "The Outlaw." This was the pen name of Corporal Alf L'Hotellier, who was a soldier with the 46th and produced a book of poems about his life experiences before, during, and after the war entitled, "The Green Fields Of Paraguay and Other Verses."







Unknown member of the 46th making a meal of salvaged vegetables from a Villers-Brettoneux garden, April/May, 1918. (AWM No: E02185)



Members of the 46th Battalion in freshly taken positions in the Hindenburg Outpost Line, 19 September, 1918. (AWM No: E03383)



Hindenburg Outpost Line, 19 September, 1918: Rear left, standing, Lt/Col J.J. Corrigan "DSO and Bar"; Rear right, standing, Lt N.W. Faulkner "MC" "MM"; Front left, Lt A.B.R.E. Willison "MC"; Other two unknown. (AWM No. E03366)



Officers of the 46th Battalion, 25 May, 1917: Standing, left to right; Capt N.F. Bremner "DSO"; Lt R. Outhwaite "MC"; Lt L.L. Coulson "MM"; Capt L.J. Kimber; Maj J.M. Edgley "DSO"; Capt W.R. Davidson "MC"; Capt J.J. McPherson ; Lt I.J. Carr; Capt D.B. Payne "MC"; Kneeling, left to right; Lt A.V. James "MM"; Lt P.C. Brearley; Capt L.C.A. Craig "MC"; Sitting, left to right; Lt L.W. Crichton; Capt E.B. Thomas, AAMC; Lt L. Bull "MC"; Capt G.H. Clarke (nice outfit); Capt G.S. Vanstan "MC" (photo donated by Jack Davidson, son of Capt Davidson)



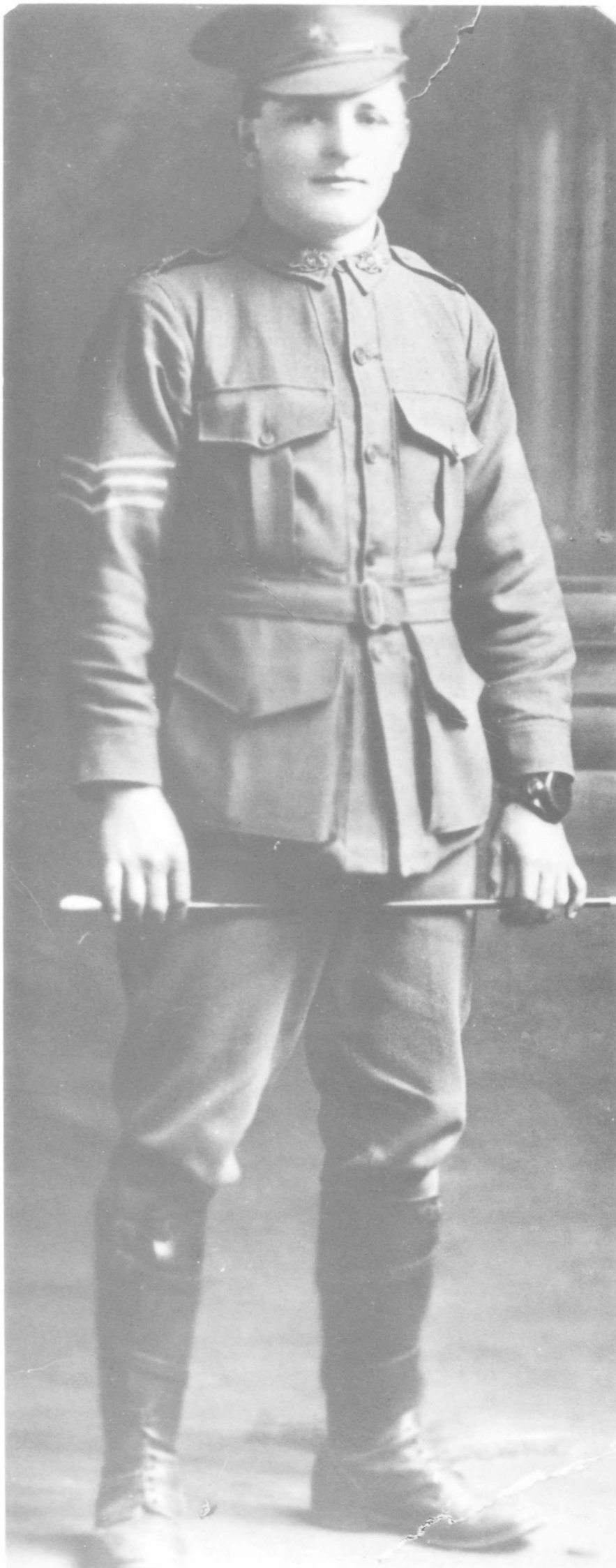
Band of the 46th Battalion, 25 May, 1917. (photo donated by Jack Davidson)



Hindenburg Outpost Line wire entanglements, through which members of the 46th Battalion attacked on 18 September, 1918. (AWM No. E03367)



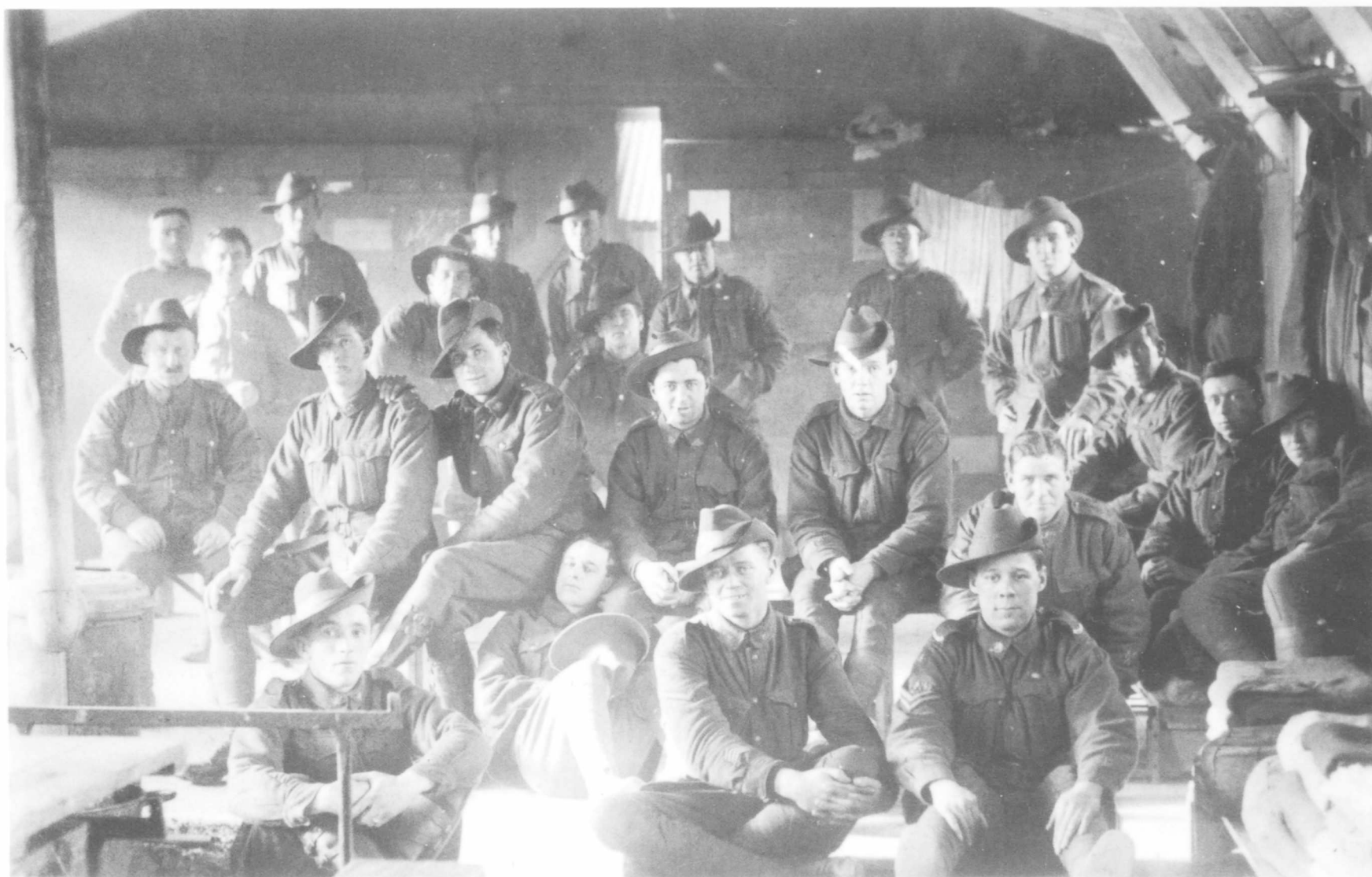
1865 Pte J.M. Kennelly, KIA, 11 September, 1916. (AWM No. H06480)



3877 Sgt G.B. Pryor, D Coy 46th Battalion, KIA, 12 August, 1916. (AWM No. H01423)



2255 Pte J.S. Stockdale DOW, 12 October, 1917. (AWM No. H06725)



Top, C Coy lines Egypt 1916; Bottom, 3102 Pte H.E. Nation, standing 2nd from left at rear with fellow members of the 46th, mid to late 1918.



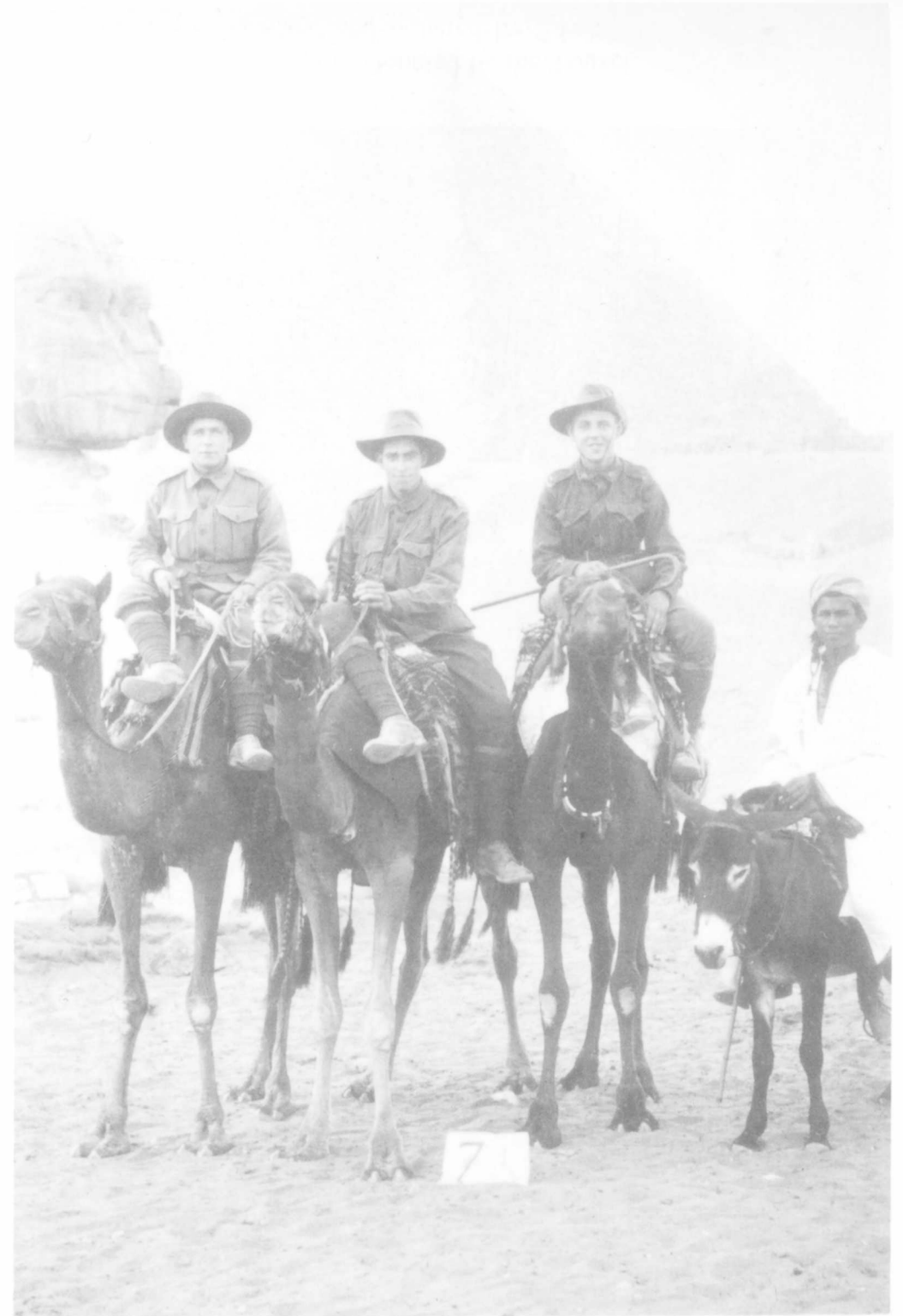
Lt H.G. Ritter "MM" (Von). Photo supplied by his son, Harold Ritter.



Lt A.B.R.E. Willison "MC".



Left, 2041 Pte R.G. Wright 25 June, 1916; Right, 2nd from right, 2041 Pte R.G. Wright, far right 2666 L/Cpl R.G. Sumner. Photo donated by Pte Wright's daughter, Rene Ferguson.



Left, 3102 Pte H.E. Nation; Right Pte Nation, centre, with mates in Egypt, 1916. All photos of Pte Nation, supplied by his son, Mr R.H. Nation.



Left, 4972 Pte E.R. Touzel (46th Bn) on left, with cousin Jack Frizzell of the 23rd Battalion. Donated by the Touzel family. Right, The Taylor Brothers, left to right, Edwin, Harvey, Cliff. Taken in 1916 and donated by Edwin's daughter, Elaine Walker.



Left, 2001 Pte N.C. Tyrer. Supplied by "The Ole Tin Hat" Photographic Resources. Right, 3133 Pte William Wallace Robertson "MM". Supplied by Mr Basil Gaffney.



QM's Platoon 46th Battalion. Standing rear right 3967 Cpl H.F. Wilson, sitting, centre Lt R. Outhwaite "MC", sitting, left 2781 RQMS M.E. Mills "MSM". Photo supplied by Cpl Wilson's son, Mr Henry Wilson.



46th Battalion members. 4594 Pte G.T. Povey, standing 2nd from right back row (with cigarette). Photo donated by George's grand daughter, Kaye Jenkins.



Left, Lt L.L. Coulson "MM". Right, 2399 Pte T.A. Dalglish. Photo of Pte Dalglish supplied by his daughter, Anne Hendy.



Left, 1417 Pte A.D. Whitelaw. Right, Pte A.D. Whitelaw, standing with brother 1794 D. Whitelaw. Photos supplied by Pte A.D. Whitelaw's daughter, Mrs Jenny Reeves.



Left, 4500 Pte D. McKenzie. Right, 1693 Dvr R.W. Field. Photos supplied by "The Ole Tin Hat" Photographic Resources.



Left, 2389 Pte G.H. Cole. Right, 2015 Pte A.N. Gardiner. Supplied by "The Ole Tin Hat."



Left, 4753 Pte H. Bullen. Right, Rita and Amy Bullen in a postcard that they sent to Pte Bullen in France. Photos supplied by Pte Bullen's grand daughter, Beverly Bullen.



Left, 80 Sgt J.C. Cherry "MM". Right, Sgt Cherry standing and Capt W.R. Davidson "MC" sitting. Photo supplied by Capt Davidson's son, Jack Davidson.



Top, Officers of the 46th with French Interpreter. Left to right, Mons Bartells, Capt Birtch AMC, Capt D.B. Payne "MC", Lt R. Outhwaite "MC", Capt W.R. Davidson "MC". Photo supplied by Jack Davidson. Bottom, Dispatch riders for the 46th, with 3210 L/Cpl N. Pope, rear left. Supplied by L/Cpl Pope's son, Jim Pope.



Recruit life. Top, 2399 Pte T.A. Dalglish 2nd from left. Bottom, 3102 Pte H.E. Nation, standing back left.



Australian and German dead as a result of a high explosive shell burst on "Stirling Castle" redoubt, Ypres Sector, 20/9/17. (AWM No: E04677)



Railway embankment at Bullecourt which ran parallel to the "Hindenburg Line." The tank seen in the top right of the photo is where the 48th Battalion sited its BHQ for the attack on 11/4/17. (AWM No: E01408)



"Dreaming of Home". A Digger snatches some valuable sleep in a trench shelter, May 1917. (AWM No: E00455)



Stretcher Parties bring in wounded. Garter Point, Ypres, 15/10/17. (AWM No: E01127)



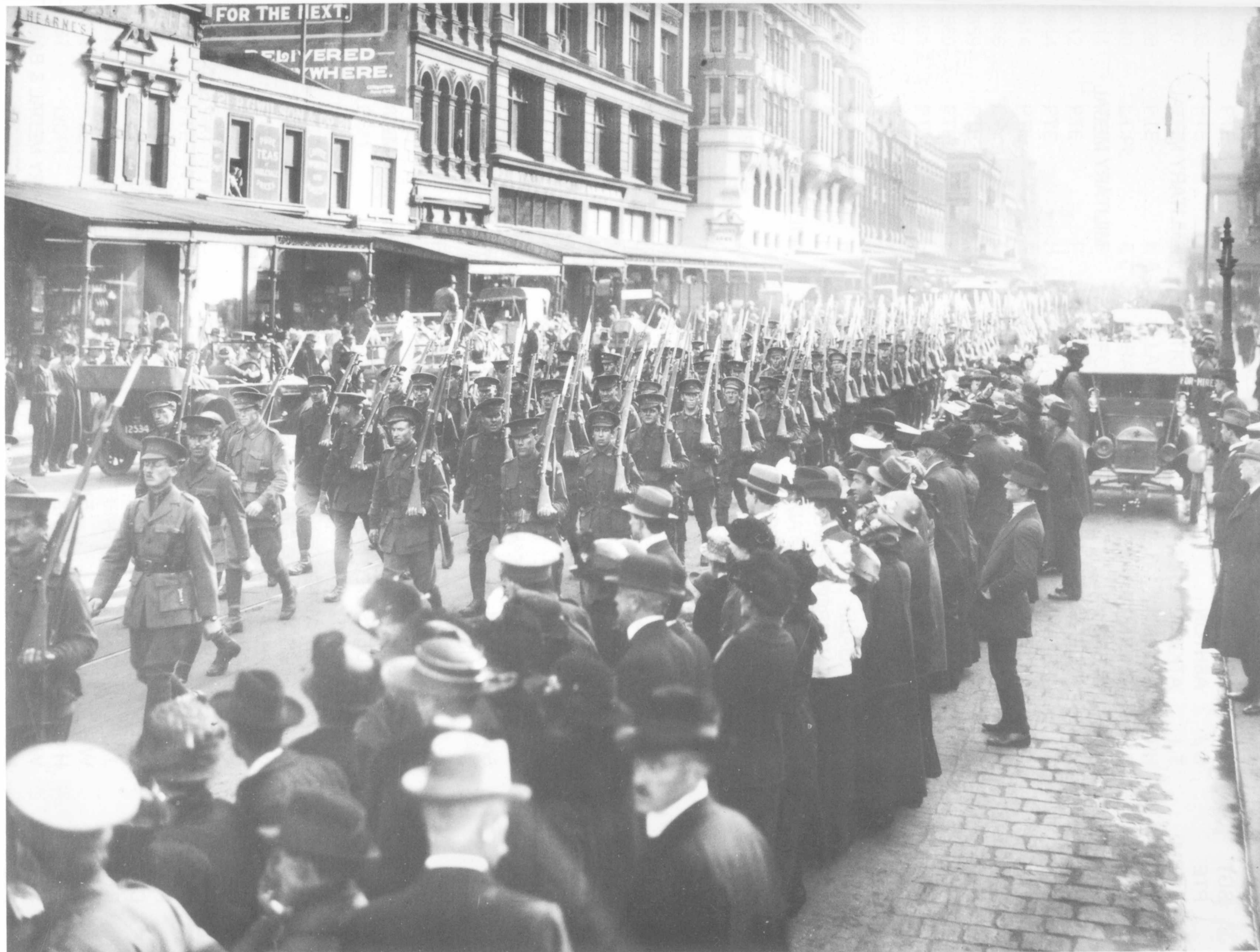
This road led to the front from Bellevue Lake and Chateau Wood to Westhoek, 29/10/17. (AWM No: E01187)



"Pozieres." 1916. (AWM No: EZ0097)



Captured German redoubts, (Pillboxes) Wytschaete Sector, 29/1/18. (AWM No: E04484)



Troops marching through Melbourne. (AWM No: J00351)

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
944	SGT	T	ARRELL		
945	SGT	I H	ATKINSON	RET TO AUST 12/10/18	
1510	PTE	C J	ASHTON	ENG 11/9/18	
1666	T/CSM	T J	ATKINSON		MILITARY MEDAL
1703	SGT	HR	AIKEN	ENGLAND	
1836	PTE	T W	AHERN	KIA 1/10/16	
1883A	PTE	A H	AYERS	ENG 17/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2031	PTE	P R	ANDERSON	ENG	
2125	PTE	A	ALEXANDER	ENG 24/1/18	
2028	PTE	A B	ALDRED		
2029	PTE	O	ANDERSON	EMBARKED TO AUS	
2126	PTE	A J	ABBOTT	ENG 15/9/18	
2127	L/CPL	A D	ABBOTT	ENG 24/7/18	
2366	PTE	D C E	ALEXANDER		
2368	PTE	C L W	ANDERSON	KIA 11/4/17	
2440	PTE	A W	ARGALL		
2441	PTE	F J	ARGALL	KIA 14/11/16	
2443	PTE	W G	ARMSTRONG		
2444	SGT	E	ARMOUR		MILITARY MEDAL
2678	PTE	E G	AUST	ENG (AUST)	
2679	PTE	F T	ANDERSON	ENG (AUST)	
2783	PTE	J	AKED	ENG	
2789	L/CPL	J P	ATKINSON	KIA 10/10/17	
2815	PTE	H T	ARCHER	ENG 5/9/18	
3227	PTE	N	ADAMS	TFD 20/10/18	
3515	PTE	J	ADAMS		
3551	CPL	I F	ANDERSON		
3678	SGT	I C	ANGUS		MILITARY MEDAL
3678/A	PTE	G R	ALEXANDER	ENG (AUST)	
3679	CPL	M	AKUS	KIA 11/6/17	
3682	PTE	A J	ALARCH	AUST	
3687	PTE	S	ALLISON	ENG 26/7/17	
3975	PTE	V	ALBERT	ENG	
3985	PTE	K C	ANNEAR	KIA	
4129	PTE	A H	ADDIS	ENG 8/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
4129	PTE	T	ANDERSON	KIA 11/4/17	
4426	PTE	S S	ADLARD		
4427	PTE	A B	ALDERMAN	ENG 20/9/17	
4429	PTE	A	ALLISON	KIA 11/6/17	
4430	PTE	W H	ALPHRED		
4431	CPL	C	APPLETON		
4432	SGT	J	ARCHIBALD	ENG 30/5/18	
4433	PTE	G R	ARUNDELL	ENG	
4434	PTE	J W C	ATKINSON		
4726	CPL	T	ADAMS		MILITARY MEDAL
4787	PTE	J L	AKERS		
4728	CPL	W E	AMBROSE	ENG 19/4/18	
4728	PTE	H G	ALEXANDER	KIA 11/4/17	
4730	SGT	W	ANDERSON		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
5030	PTE	L G	ALEXANDER	ENG	
5030	CPL	C D	ANDERSON		MILITARY MEDAL
5032	PTE	H F	ANDERSON	KIA 12/10/17	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
5031	PTE	L P	ANDREWS	ENG 25/4/18	
5035	PTE	R R	ATKINS	ENG 6/9/18	
5033	PTE	T	ANDERSON		
5037	PTE	E W	AITKIN	ENG 8/10/18	
5328	PTE	E A	ALLAN	ENG	
5646	L/CPL	E L	ABRAHAM	KIA 11/4/17	
2611	PTE	F	ALFORD	KIA 1/11/17	
2612	PTE	I	ALFORD	ENG	
2614	PTE	H J	ANNARD	KIA 7/6/17	
2814	PTE	R F	ALLSOP	ENG 13/6/18	
2856	CPL	G	ANDREWS		MILITARY MEDAL
2859	PTE	J S	ABEL	ENG	
2860	PTE	G	ADAMTHWAITE	ENG	
2861	PTE	H	ALLEN	TO 4TH DIV 13/8/17	
2857	PTE	O	ANDERSON		
2826	PTE	J	ARNOLD	ENG 26/7/17	
2589	PTE	R G	ARMSTRONG		
3112	SGT	L H	ADAM	DOW 6/4/18	
4001	PTE	A	ARMSTRONG	KIA 5/4/18	
4490	PTE	W J	APPS	4 DIV SIGS 14/3/18	
4496A	L/CPL	W	ABERNETHY	ENG 1/10/18	
2613	PTE	A	ANDERSON	ENG 30/11/17	
3108A	PTE	R	ARCHER	KIA 5/4/18	
3113	PTE	J G	ALLBEURY		
3348	PTE	J	ALERANDER	ENG 17/9/18	
3519	PTE	C L	ATKINSON		
3594	PTE	R E	ACLAND	ENG 7/9/18	
5326	PTE	A J	ABBOTT		
4298	PTE	E R	AKES	ENG 10/9/18	
3680	PTE	W J	ARUNDELL	DOW 26/9/17	MILITARY MEDAL
4126	PTE	H	AACOCK		
3591	PTE	L E	ALDRIDGE	ENG 18/9/18	
3592	PTE	F G S	ALEXANDER	ENG 5/9/18	
190	PTE	J	BRAIN	ENG 14/2/18	
299	SGT	H A	BEALE	KIA 11/4/17	
414	CSM	L	BYRNE	ENG 11/9/17	
555	L/CPL	W A C	BRAUER	KIA 11/4/17	
688	L/CPL	J	BILL	ENG 2/10/17	
874A	PTE	G	BAINBRIDGE	ENG	
871	PTE	W T	BRIDGEMAN	ENG 7/5/18	
1337	SGT	R	BRITTAIN	PROMOTED TO 2ND LIEUT	MILITARY CROSS
1430	SGT	C	BOURKE	ENG 3/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
1509	PTE	M C	BRICKELL		
1652	L/CPL	V	BATES		
1654	L/CPL	W J	BAXTER	KIA 28/3/18	
1660	PTE	A U S	BENSON	ENG 1/10/18	
1665	PTE	W	BROOME		
1667	L/CPL	R M	BROWN	ENG 15/3/18	
1668	PTE	A	BRUTY	ENG	
1712	L/CPL	E	BUCKLAND		
1659/1	PTE	A J	BAX	ENG/AUS	
1798	T/CPL	F E	BOLT		MILITARY MEDAL

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
1805	PTE	G W L	BANKS	DOW 12/11/16	
1839A	PTE	J	BULLEN	DOW 14/9/18	
1842	CPL	W S	BURNETT	ENG 4/6/18	
1843	SGT	A	BOWMAN	ENG 1/10/18	
1843A	PTE	S A	BUGMEIER	ENG 17/8/18	
1862	SGT	E	BROMAN	KIA 19/8/18	
1877	PTE	N	BROCKETT	TO AUST 11/11/17	
1880	PTE	W L	BROWN	KIA 13/10/16	
1884	L/CPL	L H J	BURDON		MILITARY MEDAL
1885	PTE	J R D	BENNETT	KIA 11/4/17	
1886B	PTE	E L	BURKE	ENG 19/7/18	
1891A	PTE	J	BLACKBURN		
1892	PTE	A	BOULTON		
1893	PTE	R B	BLUNDELL	P O W 11/4/17	
1905	SGT	W E	BAILEY	ENG 1917	
1911	PTE	P W	BARCLAY	ENG 19/4/17	
3597	PTE	R A J	BALL	KIA 21/9/18	
3256	PTE	T	BURNETT	DOW 9/8/18	
3528	PTE	R J	BOTTEN		
20037	PTE	J C	BAILEY	DOW 23/8/18	
3624	PTE	F H	BISHOP	ENG 8/10/18	
2632	PTE	P F H	BURDEN	ENG 8/10/18	
6470	PTE	R	BRABY		
7456	PTE	J	BRIERLY		
2141	PTE	F H	BRABAZOW		
15901	PTE	C K	BAIRD		
14954	PTE	B W J	BATT		
15887	PTE	T A	BROADBENT	KIA 20/9/18	
15142	PTE	H	BENNETTS	ENG 1/11/18	
2302	PTE	R	BURTON		
2291	PTE	I H O	BITTOW		
2298	PTE	F	BUCHANAN	ENGLAND	
2314	PTE	R T R	BOYD		
2321	PTE	J	BURNS	ENGLAND	
2371	L/CPL	R A	BEDFORD		
2373	PTE	A	BENSON	KIA 11/10/17	
2375	PTE	J A	BLAKELY		
2376	L/CPL	R P	BONE		
2377	PTE	L J J	BOYD		
2378	PTE	A W	BRASIER	ENGLAND	
2379	PTE	W	BRITTAIN	ENGLAND	
2381	PTE	J	BROWN		
2383	CPL	C S	BURTON	POW 11/4/17	
2384A	PTE	G S	BURTON	KIA 11/4/17	
2380	PTE	P L	BROCK	ENG 30/7/17	
2451A	PTE	J J	BERRY	AUS 28/11/18	
2454	PTE	A H	BULS	KIA 11/4/17	
2463	PTE	P	BUCHANAN	KIA 11/4/17	
2518	PTE	G A	BROWN	ENG 21/4/18	
2525	PTE	A G C	BROWNE	KIA 16/8/18	
2542	PTE	R A	BEUHAM	KIA 11/4/17	
2547	PTE	W H	BRENNAN	ENGLAND	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2548	PTE	W J	BROOKS	ENG 11/9/18	
2564	PTE	F	BUTTERWORTH		
2624	PTE	L	BOLITHA		
2627	PTE	J W	BOOTHROYD		
2682	SGT	R E	BARTRAM	KIA 7/6/17	
2786	PTE	A	BARKER	KIA 6/8/16	
2789A	CQMS	A T	BATTY		
2794	L/CPL	W L	BRIGHT		
2798	PTE	M A	BURNS		
2817	PTE	F W	BEGG	KIA 11/4/17	
2819	PTE	I	BOOTH	P O W 10/17	
1918	PTE	J T	BEALES		
2032	PTE	A	BATTUS	KIA 11/4/17	
2033	PTE	C N	BELDEN	ENG 24/9/18	
2034	L/CPL	T W	BUSBY	KIA 11/4/17	
2036	PTE	E G	BELT	ENG	
2038	PTE	E W	BINDLE	ENG	
2039	SGT	E E	BOURKE		Meritorious Service Medal
2040	L/CPL	C R	BERGSTROM	D O W 29/08	
2040	PTE	W F	BROOKES	KIA 5/4/18	
2041	PTE	L	BAILEY		
2043	CPL	S A	BROWSE	KIA 1/11/17	MILITARY MEDAL
2044A	PTE	B G	BUCKLAND	DIED OF DISEASE ENG	MILITARY MEDAL
2051	PTE	G	BATTYE	ENG	
2019	PTE	A A	BROWN	ENG	
2129	PTE	L	BAILEY	ENG 9/9/17	
2132	PTE	H	BROOKS		
2134	PTE	G F C	BARNETT	ENG	
2135	PTE	C W	BUTTERFIELD	ENG 24/9/17	
2136	L/CPL	F	BURKE		
2137	PTE	L C	BROWN	POW 11/4/17	
2143	PTE	H W	BISHOP	ENG 3/11/17	
2145A	PTE	I J	BULL	ENG	
2146	PTE	H A	BECKHAM		
2148	PTE	C H	BARTLETT	ENG 3/9/17	
2149	PTE	J L	BARRATT	D O W	
2151	PTE	A D	BURNESS	ENG	
2152	PTE	S J	BRIGGS	ENG	MILITARY MEDAL
2195	PTE	N	BRUHN		
2283A	PTE	F J	BASCOMBE	ENG	
2283	PTE	J W	BAYLISS	KIA 5/4/18	
2287 2247	PTE	D B	BRUMBY	D O W 12/7	
2288A	PTE	E J H	BERRYMAN	KIA 5/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2290	PTE	A	BUDSALL		
2824	PTE	W J	BROWN	ENG 27/8/17	MILITARY MEDAL
3004	PTE	C K	BALLARD	D O W 14/8/16	
3008	PTE	W	BAILEY	ENG	
3009	PTE	E J	BOWLER		
3018	PTE	J	BROWN	KIA 11/4/17	
3018A	L/CPL	W	BARNES		
3020	PTE	H	BERTRAM	ENG 8/10/18	
3051	PTE	V J	BYRNE	ENG 16/9/18	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3242	PTE	V E	BARNES	ENG 17/7/17	
3243	PTE	W J	BARKER	D O W 12/8/16	
3244	CPL	P	BANFIELD		
3245	PTE	W H	BLOWES		
3680	PTE	H	BROASON		
3681	PTE	G	BUCHANAN		
3684	SGT	W	BANKS	ENG	
3685	PTE	R	BENSON	KIA 15/2/17	
3686	SGT	G J	BUSBRIDGE	P O W 11/4/17	
3688	PTE	G	BROWN	P O W 11/4/17	
3689	PTE	C P	BASTOW	D O W 8/9/18	
3698	PTE	R J	BRUCE	ENG	
3700	PTE	C P	BAILEY	ENG 20/11/17	
3721A	PTE	S J N	BRODRIFF	ENG	
3735	PTE	J	BUNGE	AUST	
4134	PTE	W H	BAYSTON		
4135	PTE	J B	BIGGS		
4149	PTE	J	BURY	ENG 14/4/17	
4435	PTE	J	BAKER		
4437	PTE	C H	BAISLETT	ENG 16/1/17	
4438	PTE	F J	BARTON		
4439	PTE	A E	BURCRAFT	AUST	
4441	PTE	F	BETHUNE	KIA 18/11/16	
4448	PTE	A	BOYLE	ENG 18/7/17	
4443	PTE	J	BRADLEY	KIA 11/4/17	
4444	PTE	T G	BRIMMING	TFD 30/7/17	
4445	L/CPL	S	BRYAN	ENG	
4446	PTE	J	BUCKLEY	AUST	
4448	PTE	J W	BULLOCK	AUST	
4449	PTE	R F	BURDEN		
4450	PTE	F C	BURGESS	ENG	
4451	SGT	R	BURTON		MILITARY MEDAL
4458	PTE	W	BURTON	4TH MG BN	
4453	PTE	C J	BUTLER	D O W 9/7/18	
4733	L/CPL	E T	BARRET		
4736	PTE	J H	BERRY	KIA 11/4/17	
4739	L/CPL	W H	BODGERS	ENG	
4741	PTE	J N	BROWN	D O W 7/9/17	
4742	PTE	H	BROWN	ENG 4/6/18	
4744	PTE	W E	BUCKLEY	ENG	
4743	PTE	J	BUCKLEY	AUST	
4745	PTE	W G	BURMISTON	AUST	
4746	PTE	H	BYRNE	ENG	
4747	PTE	A E	BROOKS	ENG 19/4/18	
4750	PTE	J	BOWYER	KIA 15/1/17	
4753	PTE	H	BULLEN	ENG 27/7/18	
4754	PTE	A	BRIGGS	D O W 1/4/18	
4735	PTE	G M	BELL	KIA 11/4/17	
4737	PTE	S J T	BIGG	ENG	
4744	PTE	G	BROWN	KIA 01/4/18	
4748	PTE	I H	BENTLY	ENG 1917	
4751	PTE	G S	BISSET	KIA	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
4973	PTE	C L K	BRYAN		
5015	PTE	W	BROWN		
5039	PTE	I	BUGALICH		
5040	PTE	A J	BARRETT		
4014	PTE	W	BELL		
2863	PTE	S D	BARBOUR	ENG 8/10/18	
2865	PTE	G R	BOWDITCH	ENG 4/6/18	
2869	PTE	C H	BURNS	KIA 19/10/17	
2877	PTE	W	BROWN	TFD 12MG COY 25/3/18	
2685	PTE	J C	BOCHIN	ENG 10/1/18	
2620	PTE	W G	BEAMS	ENG 27/8/17	
2624	PTE	L	BIRCH	TFD 1AGH 19/11/17	
2313	PTE	I	BAUKS	ENG 18/12/17	
5968	L/CPL	S A	BUCKLE	ENG 2/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2618	PTE	J S	BARTLETT	ENG 26/7/17	
3123	PTE	J	BARIUS	ENG 22/3/18	
3253	L/CPL	W J	BECK		
3859	L/CPL	W C	BURNS		
2826	PTE	F B	BRADFIELD	ENG 5/9/18	
2867	L/SGT	H G	BROWN		
2870	PTE	R C H	BURNS	ENG 4/11/18	
3119	PTE	J A	BRODIE	KIA 12/10/17	
466	PTE	H J A	BRENT		MILITARY MEDAL
3192	PTE	E	BARGE	KIA 8/6/17	
4503	PTE	A	BACKLAND		
4669	PTE	C A	BRYCELAND		
2633	PTE	G A	BUSH		
3116A	PTE	A J	BAILEY		
3110	PTE	W	BLAKE		
3124	PTE	E J	BROWN	ENG 31/10/17	
4144	PTE	S E	BLOORE	ENG 16/11/17	
2629	PTE	N V	BROUGHTON		
3121	PTE	P A	BATCHELOR	KIA 5/4/18	
3241	PTE	W S	BULL	ENG 9/11/17	
2868	PTE	R W	BECKITT	ENG 28/1/18	
267	CSM	G F	BULL	LEAVE TO AUST 24/9/18	
1813	PTE	A	BENNETT	ENG 12/11/17	
3528	L/CPL	H L	BROWN	KIA 19/8/18	
2282	PTE	J K	BOX	ENG 25/4/18	
3318	PTE	H C	BLEWETT	DOW 1/10/17	
4432	SGT	R S	BARNICOTT	ENG 16/8/18	
4145	PTE	P	BOLGER	ENG 22/2/18	
3359	PTE	E J	BATES		
3369	PTE	P M	BURKE	ENG 28/11/18	
3355	PTE	G A	BUCHANAN	ENG 29/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3352	PTE	R	BALCOMBE	KIA 5/4/18	
3364	L/CPL	W A	BROWN		
3366	PTE	E H	BENNETT	ENG 25/5/18	
3353	PTE	W G	BARTHOLOMEW	RFT TO 59BN 8/11/17	MILITARY MEDAL 59BN
3354	PTE	H L J	BILWOOD	RFT TO 59BN 8/11/17	
1681	PTE	W	BEATTIE	RFT 59BN 10/11/17	
5046	L/CPL	W	BALDWIN		MILITARY MEDAL

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3695	PTE	R T	BABBINGTON		
4656	PTE	W J	BARKER	ENG 4/3/18	
1861	PTE	W F	BOOD	TFD 5TH MG BN 16/4/18	
5044	PTE	D W	BANKS	AUSTRALIA	
5048	CPL	C G	BODGER		
5048	PTE	C S	BROWN	AUSTRALIA	
5049	PTE	A	BURT		
5052	PTE	J T	BINGHAM	ENG 19/7/18	
5053	PTE	W	BUDGE	KIA 11/4/17	
5055	L/SGT	W	BROWN		
5056	PTE	C W	BROWN	DOW 14/6/17	
5057	PTE	R R	BINDER	ENG	
5059	PTE	J A	BOURKE		
5340	PTE	W J	BRUNTON		
5344	PTE	P J	BOURKE	ENG 4/2/18	
5649	L/CPL	J	BAILEY	ENG 4/9/18	
5648	PTE	E C	BACKWAY	ENG 19/7/18	
5652	PTE	W C	BAXTER	ENG 10/4/18	
5654	PTE	S	BELL	KIA 11/4/17	
5655	PTE	C C	BEAUCRAFT	ENG	
5659	PTE	M D	BURNS	KIA 11/4/17	
6479	PTE	S	BENNETT	KIA 4/7/18	
4440A	PTE	T H	BROWN		
1853A	PTE	C M	BYRNE	ENG	
2619	PTE	F A	BATEY	ENG 17/8/18	
2623	PTE	L T	BENNETT	ENG 18/7/17	
2780	PTE	C	BRITTEN	ENG 16/9/18	
2822	L/CPL	W K	BROWN	ENG 1/5/18	
2862	PTE	C A J	BISHOP		
2864	PTE	I	BARBER	ENG 9/2/18	
2871	PTE	W J	BAILEY		
2874	PTE	A J	BARNES	ENG 5/9/18	
2875	PTE	F	BLORE	ENG 6/8/18	
2876	PTE	J W	BIPUE	ENG	
5978	PTE	A V	BERGSTROM	ENG 5/9/17	
2138	PTE	A L	BURTON	ENG 21/8/18	
1722	L/SGT	A	BAINBRIGGE	ENG 14/10/18	
5227	L/CPL	S G	BULL		MILITARY MEDAL
7693A	PTE	A V	BRETHERTON		
7884	PTE	A W C	BEASLEY	ENG 22/8/18	
2385	PTE	W	BARBER		
4130	PTE	A	BEIGEL		
5332	PTE	W G	BRAMMOCK	TFD TO 45BN 12/7/18	
2953	PTE	C W	BOYLES	TFD 26COY AASC 3/9/18	
3020A	PTE	P S	BOTTER		
3616	PTE	L W	BIGELOW	ENG 8/10/18	
3349	PTE	H G	BROOKS	ENG 16/9/18	
3602	PTE	S J	BREADEN		
3601	PTE	A	BREADEN		
3617	PTE	A F	BLOCK	ENG 1/10/18	
3609	L/CPL	H G	BATTEN	ENG 29/1/18	
3604	PTE	J E	BAKER		

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3605	PTE	J T	BARNETT		
3615	PTE	L	BOWEN	ENG 6/9/18	
3614	PTE	J F	BATTEN	ENG 1/10/18	
3599	PTE	E	BUNTING	ENG 1/10/18	
3608	L/CPL	J	BAKER		
3266	PTE	J	BANNISTER		
3418A	PTE	G C	BAYLIE		
3262A	PTE	W C	BETHUNE		
3268	PTE	J	BINNS	ENG 29/8/18	
3267	PTE	F W	BOWMAN	ENG 4/9/18	
3261	PTE	M A	BURKE	ENG 18/9/18	
3263	PTE	A	BURNELL		
3414	PTE	R W	BYWATER	ENG 17/8/18	
3600	PTE	C E	BOURKE		
3610	PTE	E R	BIDDLE	ENG 8/10/18	
80	SGT	J C	CHERRY	LEAVE TO AUST 8/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
462	PTE	H	CLARKE	ENG	
695	PTE	J	CROFT	ENG 30/5/18	
829	PTE	W N	CAMPBELL	ENG 6/7/18	
834	PTE	B J A C	CROSBIE	ENG	
876	PTE	L	CARTER		
1163	PTE	J P H	COOK	KIA 18/9/18	
1455	PTE	D J	CAMERON	ENG 25/9/18	
1520	PTE	J	CERINI	ENG	
1672	PTE	W	CAIRNS	D O W 18/4/18	
1673	PTE	A T	CALLAWAY		
1677	PTE	C W	CHAMBERS	TFD 5MG BN 16/4/18	
1680	PTE	A J	COPEMAN	KIA 11/4/17	
1682	PTE	E	CRYER	KIA 01/4/18	
1684	PTE	J	CARROLL		
1721	PTE	C	CAIRNS		
1730A	PTE	W	CORBETT	D O D 22/10/18	
1819	PTE	E	CARTER	ENG	
1821	PTE	F A	CHISNALL	KIA 11/4/17	
1822	PTE	P A	CHATFIELD		
1823	PTE	R A	CROVEL	ENG	
1844	PTE	J	COUGHLIN	KIA 11/4/17	
1847	PTE	D	CHEINEY	D O W 13/8/16	
1848	PTE	E	CAMPBELL		
1864	PTE	W	CAUVIN	TFD 7/5/18	
1867	PTE	E J	COLBERT	KIA 11/10/17	
1887	PTE	J H	COOPER	KIA 16/2/17	
1887A	PTE	N A	CAUL	ENG	
1890A	PTE	A E	CAVANAGH	KIA 16/6/17	
1932	PTE	V	CELIANTANO		
2045	L/CPL	G H	CAREY	ENG	
2046	PTE	H K	CASTLES	POW 11/4/17	
2047	PTE	V	CASTLES	AUST	
2048	PTE	W B	CASTLES	KIA 14/2/17	
2050	PTE	J	CLINTON	ENG 9/7/18	
2051	PTE	P J	COLLINS		
2052	PTE	S C	CRAMER		

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2053	PTE	J C	CROSS		
2049	PTE	W	CLARK	ENG	
2055	PTE	H J	CLARK	ENG 19/7/18	
2057	PTE	I	CHARLES	ENG 4/9/18	
2128	PTE	W E	CARPENTER	AUST	
2133	PTE	F	COTTON		
2153	PTE	J A	CAMPBELL	AUST	
2154	PTE	J	CAWLEY	ENG 17/9/18	
2157	PTE	C	CROUCH	KIA 11/4/17	
2158	PTE	W J	CRAWFORD		
2159	PTE	S F	COUTHARD	ENG	
2160A	PTE	P	COLCOTT	ENG 30/11/17	
2161	PTE	W C	COLLINS	KIA 11/4/17	
2167	PTE	L J	COCHRAN	ENG 31/8/17	
2163	PTE	C G	CLINGAM	KIA 11/4/17	
2164	PTE	F H	CLARKE	ENG 12/12/17	
2165	PTE	G E	CHALLIS	KIA 11/4/17	
2166	PTE	D B	CLARKE	KIA 8/8/18	
2287A	PTE	J H	CALDER	P O W / D O W 11/4/17	
2310	PTE	L	CRAWLEY	ENG 10/7/17	
2303	T/CPL	W M	CAMERON		
2304	PTE	W G	CAMPBELL	KIA 11/4/17	
2330	PTE	N	CLARKE	ENG	
2351	PTE	J G	COUSINS	KIA 08/6/17	
2360	PTE	C A	COOPER		
2354	PTE	I	CRAWFORD	KIA 11/4/17	
2385	PTE	C P M	CAITHUESS	KIA 11/4/17	
2386	PTE	C H	CHALMERS		
2388A	PTE	A C	CLARKSON		
2389	PTE	G H	COLE	KIA 28/9/17	
2390	PTE	J P R	COMPTON	KIA 5/4/18	
2393	PTE	P T	CORBOY	KIA 3/4/18	
2394	PTE	I	CORBOY	ENG	
2395	PTE	J W C	CREASEY	ENG 9/9/18	
2396	PTE	I C	CREASEY	ENG 16/8/16	
2397	PTE	W R	CHRIGHTON	P O W 11/4/17	
2454	PTE	R E	COVENTRY	ENG 21/12/16	
2520	PTE	P R E	CREIGHTON	D O W 9/4/17	
2609	PTE	S K	COOPER	ENG 31/7/18	
2635	PTE	M C	CARLSON		
2800	PTE	M A	CATIONS	D O W 15/1/17	
2801	PTE	E	CLARK	EMB FOR AUST	
2802	CPL	W	COOK	ENG 1/10/18	
2955	PTE	E F	CRIGAN	TFD 11/11/17	
3021	SGT	E W	CRIMER	KIA 11/4/17	
3070	PTE	G J	CHAFER	ENG 8/10/18	
3075A	PTE	D G	CHIFFUS	KIA 18/10/17	
3081	PTE	J W	COLLINS	ENG 1918	
3141	SGT	H	CRAWFORD	ENG 3/8/17	MILITARY MEDAL
3245	PTE	G	CAIN	ENG	
3255	PTE	C	CLAYWORTH	ENG 13/7/18	
3278	PTE	F F	CORRIGAN		

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3279	PTE	J H	CLEGG	KIA 2/7/17	
3473	PTE	J	CALLOW		
3702	PTE	F A	CARLSON	ENG	
3705	PTE	E G	CAMERON	ENG	
3707	PTE	W	CROMARTY	ENG	
3708	T/CPL	W H	COLLYER		MILITARY MEDAL
3709	PTE	I H	COOK		
3710	PTE	F	COX		
3711	CPL	I W	CONSTABLE	D O W 19/5/18	
3712	PTE	W F J	COFFEY	KIA 1/4/17	
3713	L/CPL	C M	COX	KIA 11/4/17	
3715	PTE	L	COXWELL	KIA 9/8/16	
3716	PTE	H G	CLARK	ENG	MILITARY MEDAL
3719	PTE	E W	CHESTERFIELD	KIA 1/10/16	
3720	CPL	E E	CLUTTERBUCK		
3721	PTE	A	COLLINS		
4159	PTE	R	CURRIE	ENG	
4164	PTE	G S	CONSTABLE		
4165	PTE	O	COLE	ENG 5/9/18	
4167	PTE	P J	COLE	ENG	
4454	L/CPL	H	CALLENDAR	ENG	
4457	PTE	R W	CARNEY		
4455	PTE	R	CASTLE	D O W 15/2/17	
4459	PTE	P F	CASSIDY	KIA 16/7/17	MILITARY MEDAL
4461	PTE	W M	CLARKE	KIA 3/4/18	
4462	L/CPL	D H	CECCHINI	ENG 3/10/18	
4464	PTE	B D	CHAPMAN	ENG	
4465	PTE	A	CHIFFITH	D O W 15/8/16	
4466	PTE	J J	CLARKE		
4467	PTE	R J	CLARKE		
4469	T/CPL	N	CONNOLLY	ENG 10/9/18	
4470	PTE	P E	COOK	KIA 11/4/17	
4471	PTE	W J F	COLEMAN	ENG 14/12/17	
4472	PTE	F	COLLESS		
4474	PTE	C H	COLLINS		
4475	PTE	P	CONSIDINE	KIA 11/4/17	
4479	PTE	R N	CURBETT	ENG	
4757	PTE	R N	CAMPBELL	ENG 8/4/18	
4758	PTE	A H	CAMERON		
4760	PTE	H	COLLINS	ENG 15/2/18	
4762	PTE	J	CONDON	KIA 11/6/17	
4763	PTE	H J	COOK	ENG 24/7/17	
4766	PTE	W	CARTER	ENG 1/6/18	MILITARY MEDAL
4767	PTE	D	CHEPURNOFF	ENG	
4769	CSM	A W	CHIVERS	ENG	
4772	PTE	V H	CRUIKSHANK	P O W 11/4/17	
4774	PTE	W W	CRABTREE	D O W 11/4/17	
4775	PTE	J J	CORRIGAN	KIA 9/8/16	
4777	PTE	S R	CLARKE	ENG 28/1/18	
5061	PTE	A A	CURRIE	ENG 26/10/17	
5065	PTE	F G	CAIRNS	KIA 11/4/17	
5066	PTE	P N	CROOKE		

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
5068	PTE	T O	CLARKE	D O W 13/2/17	
5076	PTE	J P	CORRA		
5070	PTE	J B	COLESTROW		
5071	PTE	H	CHAPMAN		
5073	PTE	A	COUSINS	D O W 10/4/17	
5077	PTE	A H	COLLETT		
5078	PTE	J E	COCHRANE	ENG/AUST	
5045	SGT	A	COTTRILL		
5669	PTE	I J	CRAWLEY	ENG 21/4/18	
5668	PTE	R	CRAWLEY	ENG 9/9/17	
6408	PTE	J A	CLUINEUTSON		
2637	CPL	S G	CARVER		
2638	PTE	A W E	CHAUNOW	ENG 17/4/18	
2640	PTE	R J	CLARK	ENG 19/7/18	
2792	L/CPL	A	CALDER	KIA 18/9/18	
2880	PTE	U S	CAMERON		
2884	L/CPL	L	CHAFFEY		
2886	PTE	E L	CASTLE		
2883	PTE	J	CRIMMINS	D O W 2/10/17	
2879	PTE	?	CURRAY		
2882	PTE	S	CLEARY	D O W 5/4/18	
2885	PTE	W G	COUTNEY	ENG	
3133A	L/CPL	H G	CUMMING	TFD OFFICERS 1/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2636	PTE	H J C	CARMICHAEL		MILITARY MEDAL
3130	PTE	W C	CROOME	ENG 11/8/17	
3243	PTE	I J	COGHLAN	ENG 9/9/17	
4157	PTE	P W	CHAMBERLAIN	ENG 16/6/18	
4263A	PTE	A K	COWHAM		
4673	PTE	A A	COWLEY		MILITARY MEDAL
2827	PTE	J	CAMPBELL		
2887	PTE	S H G	CHASE	D O W 5/4/18	
3244A	PTE	O A	COLLIER	KIA 19/10/17	
3260	PTE	C E	CROWDER	TFD 44BN 28/8/17	
4751	PTE	H W	COLLINS	ENG 3/7/17	
1818	PTE	A H	CAMERON	ENG 26/7/17	
1886B	PTE	W T	CLIFFORD	ENG 1/2/18	
2888	PTE	J R	CLEARY	ENG 2/7/18	
4191	PTE	H S	CHEYNE		
2642	PTE	H C	COX	ENG 16/11/17	
2881	L/CPL	W A	CHADWICK	ENG 5/8/18	
3476	PTE	C L	CALDECOTT	ENG 15/9/18	
2786	PTE	A J	CUMMING		
5421A	PTE	J A	COUSINS	KIA 28/9/17	
2168	PTE	C	CARR	ENG 3/4/18	
2169	SGT	L J	CARR	KIA 28/4/18	
3374	PTE	J	COSTA		
3372	PTE	A W	CHISSELL	TFD 14/3/18	
3371	PTE	E	CARSA	ENG 15/1/18	
3520	PTE	E S	CHEESEMAN		MILITARY MEDAL
3370	PTE	I	COONE	RFT TO 59BN 8/11/17	
3369	PTE	H	COULSON	RFT TO 59BN 10/11/17	
4385	PTE	H F	CRONS	ENG 1/10/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
1024	SGT	C J	CONLEY	LEAVE TO AUST 24/9/18	
2543	PTE	R	CONLEY	KIA 8/8/18	
2774A	PTE	I	CARTWRIGHT	ENG 19/7/18	
4283	PTE	H	CURIS		
3351	PTE	J N	CHRISTIE		
3337	PTE	T A	CAMPBELL		
2398	PTE	C C	CRISTOPEN		
4030	PTE	R T	CLARKE	ENG 19/7/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3422A	PTE	E O	COLLINS		
4027	PTE	C	CRAWFORD		
4459	SGT	H	CHESSHIRE	D O W 19/8/18	
3457	PTE	L H	CLARKE		
3040	PTE	W H	CHAWNER		
3624	PTE	C A	CORNISH		
3623	PTE	F J	COLLINS		
3633	PTE	T A	CHAPMAN	ENG 4/9/18	
3629	PTE	R W	COOPER	ENG 30/8/18	
3697	PTE	H A	COPPINS	ENG 7/9/18	
1350	PTE	A	CAMERON	ENG 5/9/18	
3270	PTE	J A	CARNEY		
3419	PTE	H P	CARLISLE		
3276	PTE	I P	CARROLL	TFD 29/8/18	
3272	PTE	I	COLBERT	ENG 15/9/18	
3273A	PTE	I C	COATS	ENG 18/9/18	
3278	PTE	R C	COLE		
3627	PTE	C E	COHEN	ENG 30/8/18	
3625	PTE	A G H J	CONNELL	ENG 16/9/18	
3628	PTE	I P	CUBITT		
3634	PTE	R	COOK		
3635	PTE	W	COTTERILL		
2845	L/CPL	W	CARLILE		
422	PTE	G H	DUNSTIN		
431	T/CPL	W	DECKER		
1171	PTE	L P	DOUGLAS	KIA 1/10/16	
1270	PTE	S	DUTCHER		
1536	PTE	J J	DE ABEL		MILITARY MEDAL
1641	PTE	R	DUNN	KIA 1/10/16	
1686	PTE	R S	DAVIES		
1687	PTE	H R	DAGGETT		
1698	L/CPL	R	DONAHUE	ENG 21/4/18	
1730	DVR	G P	DILLON		MILITARY MEDAL
1824	PTE	M W	DALBY	D O W 31/3/18	
1888	PTE	J	DUNLOP		
1902	PTE	E N	DOOLAN	KIA 11/4/17	
1901	PTE	G W	DEPPLER	TFD TO 59BN 27/11/16	
1903	L/CPL	C P	DRISCOLL	ENG 31/7/18	
1905A	PTE	S	DUNN	AUST CORPS SCHOOL	
1938	PTE	E	DOHERTY		MILITARY MEDAL
1940	PTE	W	DOWLING	TFD TO 4 DIV GAS SCHOOL	
2023	PTE	W W	DONNELLY	ENG 17/4/18	
2054	PTE	H C	DALEY		
2071	PTE	A F	DAVIS	ENG 4/11/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2171	L/CPL	F M	DWYER	KIA 11/4/17	
2172	PTE	A	DUNN	ENG	
2173	PTE	W H	DICKMAN	KIA 11/4/17	
2174	PTE	C F	DELAY	ENG	
2175	PTE	F M	DAY	ENG 28/12/17	
2176	PTE	C F	DAWSON	KIA 11/4/17	
2178A	PTE	J	DAVIDSON	ENG	
2180	PTE	I H	DAVIS	ENG	
2271	PTE	G H	DOWDELL	ENG 11/9/18	
2274	PTE	G H	DIXON	D O W	
2289	PTE	J	DIAMOND	ENG 3/4/18	
2316	PTE	P	DAVIES		
2317	PTE	R H	DEAN	ENG	
2318	PTE	R L	DAHLENBURG		MILITARY MEDAL
2399A	PTE	T A	DALGLEISH	ENG 20/9/17	
2403A	PTE	W J	DOWLING	ENG 19/7/18	
2462	SGT	W	DILLWORTH	ENG 8/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2465	PTE	J	DUREAN	TFD AUST CORPS SCHOOL	
2400	PTE	I	DAWE	ENG 20/8/18	
2550	PTE	A	DAVIS		
2523	L/CPL	L	DAVIS	ENG 30/1/18	
2551	PTE	N	DAVIS		
2580	PTE	M J	DOYLE	ENG	
2581A	CPL	A E	DOHERTY		
2647	PTE	I	DONORAN	KIA 3/4/18	
2809	PTE	W	DOVE		
3101	PTE	R C	DAVISON	ENG	
3284	PTE	I	DOUGLAS	TFD 4TH ADHQ 22/9/17	
3307	PTE	H A D	DUDGE		
3462	PTE	A	DURWARD		
3722	PTE	L L	DOWN	ENG 27/7/17	
3722	PTE	G L	DUNCAN	D O W 14/11/16	
3724	CPL	J I	DIXON	KIA 17/7/17	
3725	PTE	W G	DALZIELL	ENG	
3726	CPL	F C	DICKENSON	ENG 30/7/18	
3769	L/CPL	A E	DAWSON	ENG	
3776	PTE	H R	DELLER	TFD 45BN 19/4/18	
4173	PTE	G	DROSEN	KIA 10/8/16	
4188	SGT	M H	DEW		
4200	PTE	I	DIGNAN		
4474A	PTE	A W	DUSTING		
4480A	PTE	A H	DAVIS	KIA 11/4/17	
4482	SGT	W J	DODEMAIDE	POW 11/4/17	
4483	PTE	I J	DONALLY	ENG 27/8/17	
4484	PTE	I R	DOWNEY		
4485	PTE	B	DRAFFIN	ENG 27/8/18	
4486	PTE	H J	DUSTING	KIA 11/4/17	
4779	PTE	R E	DALE	TFD 12MG COY 26/6/17	
4780	PTE	W	DALTON	TFD AUST EQUIP COY	
4782	PTE	W A	DARTNELL	ENG 30/11/17	
4783	SGT	A	DAVIDSON	ENG 7/11/18	MILITARY MEDAL AND BAR
4789	PTE	W	DOLAN	ENG 25/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
4793	PTE	J	DOBSON	AUST	
5079	PTE	W J	DURANCE	AUST	
5085	PTE	J	DOBBIE	ENG	
5086	PTE	J	DARCY		
5506	PTE	H	DAWS	ENG	
1872A	PTE	J R	DREDGE		
2913	PTE	J R	DUCE	D O D	
1904A	PTE	I W	DRISCOLL	ENG 6/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL AND BAR
2784	L/CPL	F G	DREW		
2890	PTE	J L	DIBBY	ENG 5/9/17	
2893	PTE	J E	DAVIES		
2894	PTE	L	DINNERVILLE	TFD 4TH DIV 13/8/17	
2895	PTE	G A	DYSON	ENG 15/3/18	
2891	PTE	J T	DAVIDSON	ENG	
3137	PTE	G M	DOW		
3138	PTE	W	DALY	ENG	
3723	PTE	A B	DUNCAN	ENG	
2912	PTE	W	DALEY	KIA 1/10/17	
3290	PTE	A	DEAR	KIA 20/10/17	
2895	PTE	G W	DUKE	ENG 26/10/17	
2896	PTE	P O	DUMBAR		
4026	PTE	R J	DENMEAD	ENG 8/4/18	
4160	PTE	C C	DASHWOOD	ENG 3/8/18	
4531	PTE	A R	DALTON	KIA 1/4/18	
3013	PTE	F	DAVIS		
3262	L/CPL	G A	DUNHAM		
3295	PTE	W M	DEVITT		
3294	PTE	H	DIBB	ENG 14/6/18	
2758	PTE	I J	DALY	ENG 18/10/17	
4481	PTE	G M	DAWE	TFD 4TH DIV 05/01/18	
??39A	PTE	D G	DALWOOD	ENG 30/8/18	
4482	PTE	L	DUNN	D O D 18/10/18	
3537	PTE	A J	DOWLING		
3027	PTE	G H	DEBNAM		
3535	PTE	A A	DAVISON	RFT 59BN 8/11/17	
3378	PTE	E J	DALY	RFT 59BN 8/11/17	
655	PTE	J D	DEARLOVE		
3025	PTE	D	DWYER	ENG 6/9/18	
3380	PTE	H	DILLON		
3460A	PTE	T	DEVLIN		
2162	PTE	J H	DAY		
2418	PTE	J D	DAUNTON	ENG 6/8/18	
1174	PTE	J H	DEACON		
3619	PTE	T	DAVIS		
3423A	PTE	H W	DOWSE		
2061A	PTE	E G	DUNN		
1612	CSM	C	DAVIES	ENG 10/7/18	
3641	PTE	J M	DAVIES		
3645	PTE	R W	DRUMMOND	KIA 8/8/18	
3644	PTE	G G	DE BAVERY		
3653	PTE	L J F	DWYER	ENG 4/9/18	
3648	PTE	E W	DWYER	ENG 8/10/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3646	PTE	W M	DICKEN	ENG 13/9/18	
3283	PTE	W E	DELLER	ENG 15/9/18	
3420	PTE	C J	DUKE	ENG 30/9/18	
3652	PTE	V E	DAWSON	ENG 30/9/18	
2641A	PTE	A P	DONNELLY		
3284	PTE	L	DUDLEY	ENG 22/8/18	
3649	PTE	H D	DOWNING		
3650	PTE	W J	DEWAR		
3651	PTE	L A	DEWAR		
3279	PTE	P	DUNN		
3642	PTE	L V	DUGAN		
315	PTE	J	ENGLISH	LEAVE TO AUST 24/9/18	
876A	PTE	G B	ERREY	KIA 20/10/17	
1355	PTE	R F	EDMONDS	LEAVE TO AUST 24/9/18	
1466	PTE	J W	EVERARD	ENG	
1689	PTE	F J	EICKERT	ENG	
1907	PTE	G	EVANS	ENG 12/11/17	
1908A	PTE	W	EVANS	ENG 30/10/17	
1906	PTE	R C	EDMONDSON	ENG	
1935	PTE	S R	EDMONDSON	ENG	
2022	PTE	J F	EBSWORTH	ENG 8/10/18	
2145	PTE	H	EARLY	KIA 14/5/18	
2182	PTE	C A	ETHERTON	ENG 25/5/18	
2813A	PTE	J T	EVANS	ENG 8/7/17	
2184	PTE	I G G	EVANS	KIA	
2185	PTE	G J L	EDMONDS	KIA 11/7/17	
2317	L/CPL	G	ELLIOT	ENG 27/6/18	
2377	PTE	A M C	ELLISON		
2404A	T/SGT	S L	EARL	ENG 8/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2406	SGT	H C	ELBURN	AUST	
2407	PTE	R H	ELLETT	AUST	
2408	PTE	H J	ELMER	AUST	
2466	L/CPL	G S	ELMORE	ENG	MILITARY MEDAL
3150	PTE	F J	EVANS	ENG 7/5/18	
3273	PTE	A H	EDWARDS	ENG 15/9/18	
3728	PTE	F	EDWARDS		
3798	L/CPL	W A	EDGERTON		
4204	PTE	C	ELLISON	ENG 14/12/17	
4478	PTE	F G	ELDRIDGE	ENG 9/10/18	
4480	PTE	W R	EVANS		
4487	PTE	S	EDWARDS	TFD 12/2/18	
5088	PTE	A E	EELES	ENG 28/1/18	
5089	PTE	W R	ELTON	ENG 30/10/17	
5090	PTE	E J	EESH		
2186	PTE	A J	EVANS	TFD 45BN 21/10/18	
2896A	PTE	A J	EGGINS	KIA 6/4/18	
3140	PTE	R H	ECCLESTONE	ENG 3/11/17	
4535	L/CPL	J C	EASTMAN		
3284A	PTE	F E	EVANS	ENG 30/10/17	
3385	PTE	J S	EDMONDS		
3384	PTE	J	EDWARDS		
3383A	PTE	E R	EVANS	KIA 18/9/18	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
5084	PTE	G M	EVANS	ENG 19/7/18	
2984	PTE	J D	EICHSTADT	ENG 10/9/18	
5087	PTE	A J	ELDRIDGE		
3469	PTE	A H	EDWARDS	ENG 8/10/18	
1895	PTE	W	EDWARDS	KIA 8/7/18	
3288	PTE	C C	ERFURTH		
3285	PTE	H	EVANS	ENG 16/9/18	
3657	PTE	E	EMERSON	KIA 19/8/18	
3658	PTE	E	EVERETT		
409	PTE	J H	EVANS		
2316	PTE	W L	ELDER		
3287	PTE	F H	EASTICK		
227	L/CPL	A	FOOTE	KIA 11/4/17	
1283	PTE	I	FOX	AUSTRALIA	
1544	PTE	J	FINNIGAN	AUSTRALIA	
1692	PTE	W J	FIDDIS		
1693	PTE	R W	FIELD		
1694	PTE	A	FIRMIN	KIA 11/4/17	
1745	PTE	A	FERGUSON	TFD 12TH M G. COY	
1909A	PTE	A H	FERGUSON	DOD 15/2/17	
1910	PTE	E A	FREW	ENGLAND	
1911	PTE	A	FIRTH	AUSTRALIA	
1912A	PTE	F J	FIRTH	KIA 14/2/17	
1913A	PTE	C E	FRIBERG		
1914A	PTE	F H	FREEMAN	ENG NOV 1918	
1915A	PTE	J H	FREEMAN	KIA 11/6/17	
1916	CPL	P O'C	FRIEND	KIA 3/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2187	PTE	A E	FAHMEL	KIA 11/4/17	
2189	PTE	R A	FOSTER	POW	
2272	PTE	W J	FANCEY	ENGLAND	
2325	PTE	A F	FLETCHER	KIA 28/3/18	
2328	PTE	J P	FORD	1ST ANZAC 28/9/16	
2330	PTE	F W	FRANKLIN	TFD 11/11/17	
2382	PTE	J	FASOLI	ENG 30/5/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2409	PTE	A C	FEATHERBY	KIA 11/4/17	
2410	PTE	C W	FORREST	ENG 17/8/18	
2411	PTE	I H	FORREST	ENGLAND	
2412	T/CPL	W	FORFORD		
2516	PTE	J T	FITZPATRICK		
2527	L/CPL	D S	FRASER		MILITARY MEDAL
2553	PTE	A G I	FOOTE	KIA 3/4/18	
2554	L/CPL	V L	FRENCH	ENG 5/9/18	
2650	L/CPL	P	FARRELLY		
2654	PTE	F F	FOGARTY		
2652	PTE	F J	FLECH	ENGLAND	
2820	PTE	J H	FIELDING		
2936	L/CPL	J	FRENDENTHAL	POW 11/4/17	
2940	L/CPL	W E	FERGUSON	POW 11/4/17	
2942	PTE	F J	FURLONG	DOW 23/8/16	
2904	PTE	J J	FITZGERALD	ENG 21/5/18	
3169	PTE	F S	FULL	POW 11/4/17	
3194	PTE	A J	FITZGERALD	TFD 12TH BDE	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3195	PTE	G	FRASER	KIA 11/4/17	
3196	CPL	H	FRASER	ENG 5/11/18	
3311	PTE	J M	FORD		
3319	PTE	D J	FLETCHER	KIA 11/4/17	
3731	PTE	R M	FERGUSON	ENGLAND	
3732	PTE	E E	FLEMING	AUSTRALIA	
3735	L/CPL	C C	FARMAN		
3736	PTE	J	FARMAN	KIA 9/8/16	
3737	DVR	C J	FISHLOCK		
3738	PTE	J A	FLETT	AUSTRALIA	
3739	CPL	J C	FOWLER	ENGLAND	
4187	PTE	F M	FENWICK	KIA 12/8/16	
4192	PTE	G E	FREEMAN	DOW 16/9/16	
4198	L/CPL	J	FLOYD	ENG 27/11/18	
4488	PTE	J	FEEHAN	KIA 3/4/18	
4489	PTE	G H	FIELD		
4491	PTE	A	FITZSIMMONS		
4498	PTE	A L	FORD	ENG 12/10/17	
4494	PTE	J	FRANCIS		FRENCH MEDAL OF HNR
4495	PTE	H	FREAKE	ENG 17/4/18	
4799	PTE	H C	FERRIER	ENG 4/9/18	
4800	PTE	G L	FITZGERALD	ENG 8/10/18	
4801	PTE	J	FINLAYSON	ENG 7/9/18	
4802	PTE	J	FORD	ENGLAND	
4981	PTE	V P	FLEULY	ENG 22/8/17	
5086	PTE	G	FLETCHER		
5093	PTE	J F	FIELDER		
5094	PTE	E W	FENNELL	DOW 1/9/16	
6504	PTE	J	FORRIST	ENG 21/6/18	
2898	L/CPL	F	FLEMING	KIA 11/10/17	
2899	PTE	A H	FLEETWOOD	DOW 12/6/17	
2976	PTE	J E	FROST		
3258	PTE	H	FANNING	DOD 24/10/18	
2920	PTE	G L	FRY	ENG 9/9/17	
3143	PTE	D J	FRAZER	KIA 17/7/17	
3144	T/CPL	D	FORT		
2630	PTE	M W	FOGGO	TFD 21/4/18	
4665	PTE	L H	FLEINER	ENG 30/8/18	
879	PTE	J W	FARRELL	ENG 4/9/18	
3336	PTE	A	FORREST		MILITARY MEDAL
3382	PTE	N D	FRASER		
3254	PTE	H A	FANNING	ENG 30/11/17	
3295	PTE	H E	FIELD	3/10/18	
3386	PTE	J E	FROST		
3388	PTE	H S	FERBRACHE		
3522	PTE	C E	FLETCHER	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3521	PTE	J	FALLON	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3666	PTE	W C	FREDRICK		
889	PTE	W G	FISHER	ENG 6/7/18	
3137	PTE	W	FURSDON		
763	PTE	W	FRASER	ENG 13/7/18	
3669	L/CPL	T S	FLEMMING		

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3297	PTE	E L	FURLONG	ENG 21/9/18	
3293	PTE	B D	FITZGERALD		
3668	PTE	J A	FRASER		
3665	PTE	H C	FRIDEY		
15891	PTE	J H T	FARNBACK		
712	PTE	S J	FORBES		
3664	PTE	F G	FISHER		
782	PTE	J B	GUTHRIE	ENG 8/11/18	
867	PTE	I C	GALLIN		
990	CQM	I	GAMBLE	AUSTRALIA	
1146	PTE	J	GUINNESS	ENG 16/11/17	
1384	PTE	J	GALVIN	KIA 8/7/18	
1664	PTE	J	GREEN	KIA 30/8/18	
1698	PTE	W	GASKIN		
1702	PTE	F	GRIST		
1858	CPL	H J	GREENWOOD		MILITARY MEDAL
1853	PTE	F C E	GRAY		
1855	PTE	I J	GAYBARD		
1857A	PTE	D J	GUNN	DOW 21/2/17	
1858	PTE	A	GIBSON	KIA 5/4/18	
1859	PTE	J W	GODWIN	ENG 17/4/18	
1868A	PTE	I	GUNNING	POW	
1910	PTE	G H	GRAHAM	KIA 11/4/17	
1916A	PTE	A S	GLOVER		
1917	PTE	H W S	GOERTZ	KIA 11/4/17	
1918A	PTE	E C	GOFF	TFD 4 DIV 4/11/17	
1920	CPL	A C	GREENHAM	ENG 13/7/17	
1921	L/CPL	C R	GLASS	ENG 13/7/17	
1923	PTE	A	GREEN	LEAVE TO AUST 24/9/18	
1949	PTE	P A	GROSE	KIA 12/8/16	
1950	PTE	A	GIBBS		
2015	PTE	A N	GARDINER	ENG 28/1/18	
2178	PTE	H G	GREEN	LEAVE TO AUST 24/9/18	
2191	PTE	C	GRIMMER	ENGLAND	
2192	PTE	A E	GREEN	KIA 11/4/17	
2195A	PTE	J W	GANGE	KIA 11/4/17	
2197	PTE	F W	GRAY	KIA 11/4/17	
2198	PTE	H G	GREEN	KIA 11/4/17	
2196	PTE	G	GIBSON	ENGLAND	
2199	L/CPL	A G	GRAY	KIA 19/9/18	
2201	PTE	W E	GLEESON		
2202	PTE	A	GILLIS	ENGLAND	
2200	PTE	H J	GORMAN		
2292	PTE	W	GILLET		
2294	PTE	O	GAINGER	KIA 11/4/17	
2336A	PTE	L F	GILL	ENGLAND	
2337	PTE	J M	GRAY	ENG 21/4/18	
2413	PTE	G	GALL	ENG 9/5/18	
2414A	PTE	N R	GAMMON	AUSTRALIA	
2416	PTE	S	GASCOIGNE	POW	
2417	PTE	J J	GIBBONS	ENG 17/9/18	
2417A	PTE	H E	GILBERTSON	ENG 30/5/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2471	PTE	H C	GRASS	ENG 30/8/18	
2472	PTE	W	GREENHAM	KIA 9/7/18	
2528	PTE	J	GAGHIN	KIA 11/4/17	
2555	PTE	P J	GURRIE	ENG 22/2/18	
2581	PTE	E	GILBERT	ENG 10/9/18	
2591	L/CPL	R L	GRANER	ENG 14/4/18	
2593	SGT	A G	GIBSON	ENG 7/9/18	Meritorious Service Medal
2655	PTE	A	GAMMON	KIA 11/4/17	
2656	PTE	J J	GARNER	POW	
2659	PTE	W	GILLINGHAM	ENG 6/11/18	
2824	PTE	C I	GILLMAN		
3291	SGT	S	GREEN	ENG 19/9/18	
3501	PTE	G	GOODWIN	ENG 11/10/17	
3740	CPL	V G F	GREEN	KIA 30/9/17	
3741	SGT	V	GALBRAITH	KIA 9/8/16	
3743	PTE	A J H	GREEN	ENG 8/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3744	PTE	J F	GINGELL	ENGLAND	
3748	PTE	R	GOODALL	ENG 16/5/18	
3750	PTE	W	GATHERCOLE	KIA 11/4/17	
3752	PTE	S P	GOOLD		
3753	PTE	D	GILMOUR		
3755	PTE	J H	GOODALL		
3769	PTE	C J	GREY	DOW 12/8/16	
4201	PTE	V E	GORDON	DOW 7/8/16	
4496	PTE	A	GEORGE		
4497	PTE	G F	GILES	DOW 24/9/16	
4498	PTE	A	GLOVER	TFD 2 SALVAGE COY	
4499	L/CPL	E	GOOCH	ENGLAND	
4501	PTE	I A	GREEN	KIA 9/8/16	
4503	PTE	W	GREGORY	KIA 11/8/16	
4809	PTE	E H	GOULD	DOW 28/5/18	
4810	PTE	C	GOODCHILD	ENGLAND	
4813	PTE	L	GILLIES	ENG 11/4/18	
4814	PTE	H	GALLOP	ENGLAND	
5096	PTE	H	GREGORY	ENGLAND	
5102	PTE	A	GREENWOOD	POW 11/4/17	
5104	PTE	G	GRAHAM	ENG 12/4/18	
5381	PTE	O M	GAYFAR	ENG 3/7/17	
14555	PTE	H	GRANLAND	KIA 11/4/17	
2657	PTE	H	GARRET		
2902	PTE	H C	GALL	ENG 5/9/18	
2927	PTE	W H	GRILLS	KIA 1/10/17	
2905	L/CPL	P T	GOULDING	ENGLAND	
4979	PTE	C H	GAME		
2904	PTE	F P	GREEN	DOW 17/7/17	
2906	PTE	H R	GIBSON	KIA 16/8/17	
2662	PTE	J	GORDON	ENG 8/10/18	
2658	PTE	S	GARTH	TFD DIV SIGS 7/11/18	
3148	PTE	C	GLADISH		
3150	PTE	A N	GOULD	KIA 26/9/17	
248	L/CPL	S	GOMM	ENGLAND	
2901	PTE	I	GOUGH	KIA 17/8/17	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
4184	PTE	V	GRAY	TFD 29 BN 25/1/18	MILITARY MEDAL
4542	PTE	D A	GLEN	ENG 1/10/18	
4646	PTE	J	GARROW		
3149	PTE	H J	GIBLETT	ENG 8/10/18	
3153A	PTE	A C	GRAY		
4042	PTE	J T	GUEST		
3152	PTE	M	GRUBNAN	DOW 23/6/18	
3147	PTE	M J	GREGG	ENG 25/4/18	
3154A	PTE	W J	GUNN		
3680A	PTE	A	GRAY	ENG 1/10/18	
3679	PTE	D L	GRAY	ENG 29/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2664	PTE	I	GRAY	ENG 14/12/17	
3674	PTE	H C	GORDON		
2281	PTE	C	GILBERT		
2144	PTE	B J	GRIFFITH	TFD 12 MG COY 25/3/18	
2905	PTE	J E	GIBSON		
3391	PTE	A	GREEVES		
3390	PTE	H J	GRIFFITHS	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3523	PTE	D	GALL	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3389A	PTE	W	GIBBINS	ENG 7/9/18	
2419	PTE	R A	GRAHAM	ENG 10/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL
7485	PTE	S	GRAHAM	ENG 19/7/18	
1993A	PTE	J C	GORDON	ENG 30/8/18	
2901	PTE	C H	GRAHAM	KIA 18/9/18	
1420	PTE	G E	COOK		
3581	PTE	C E	GLOVER	ENG 7/9/18	
3676	PTE	K W	GAULEY		
3300	PTE	C A T	GARDINER		
3301	PTE	F	GILL		
3303	PTE	C M	GARDINER	ENG 7/9/18	
3307	PTE	F G	GRIGG	ENG 8/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
7275	PTE	C R	GILHAM		
3681	PTE	G D	GIPSON	ENG 21/8/18	
3683	PTE	N J	GALLAGHER		
3304	PTE	J G	GEMMELL		
594	SGT	W J	HAMILTON	AUSTRALIA	
725	CQMS	T	HOLLINGS	ENG 8/10/18	
840	PTE	F M	HOLY	ENG 10/10/18	
472	PTE	L E	HIMSHLIPPE	KIA 15/11/16	
479	PTE	W	HUMPHRIES	ENG 8/10/18	
895	PTE	G	HALL	ENG 4/2/18	MILITARY MEDAL
949	PTE	I	HAYLE	KIA 11/4/17	
1115	PTE	C	HARPER	ENG 15/3/18	
1193	PTE	S A	HARRIS	LEAVE TO AUST 24/10/18	
1316	CPL	D	HANNA		
1465	PTE	A R	HAMMILL	KIA 13/8/16	
1601	CSM	J R	HARRISON	POW 11/4/17	
1663	PTE	F	HIGHAM	ENG 5/9/18	
1707	PTE	A J	HARRISON	AUSTRALIA	
1711	PTE	H J	HEWITT		
1712	PTE	J	HIBBERT	KIA 8/6/17	MILITARY MEDAL
1714	PTE	R W	HUGHES		

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
1705A	PTE	E	HARDING		
1710	PTE	W G	HERRIDGE	ENGLAND	
1715	PTE	J R	HURRAN	AUSTRALIA	
1828	CPL	G D	HAW	ENG 7/9/18	
1865A	PTE	I A	HARDING	DOW IN ENG 16/9/16	
1864A	PTE	F W	HOGAN	ENGLAND	
1922A	PTE	F J	HAMILTON		
1924	PTE	A	HARRIS		
1925	PTE	E C	HARRISON	ENGLAND	
1927	PTE	C V	HARTIGAN	KIA 20/1/17	
1929	PTE	D	HETHERINGTON	KIA 21/6/18	
1930	PTE	G	HOLGATE		
1931	PTE	A	HORSBURGH	ENGLAND	
1932	PTE	G	HORSBURGH	ENGLAND	
1933A	CPL	R	HORSBURGH	KIA 1/10/17	
1951	CPL	L G	HAMILTON	ENG 16/7/18	
1953	CSM	A	HARMY	DOW 4/9/16	
1954	L/CPL	G	HASKINGS		MILITARY MEDAL
1934	PTE	W	HUMPHREY	ENGLAND	
2146	PTE	I	HUTCHINSON		
2183	DVR	J L	HUSSY		
2196	PTE	G W	HOLPIN	DOD 2/11/18	
2204	PTE	K G	HUME	ENG 14/5/18	
2205	PTE	H W	HUMPHRIES	ENG 7/5/18	
2206	PTE	J I	HAUTTS	TFD 12 MG COY 5/3/18	
2207	PTE	J A	HENDERSON	ENG 13/5/18	
2209	PTE	G	HAWKINS		
2210	PTE	A E	HARBER	KIA 11/4/17	
2211	PTE	J F	HAMMERBY		
2213	PTE	A W	HALLETT	DOW 22/2/17	
2214	PTE	R I	HALBURD	ENG 19/7/18	
2215	PTE	A J	HAUDLEY	DOW 1/10/17	
2216	PTE	W	HOPE	ENG 8/10/18	
2219	PTE	L S	HOLMES	KIA 8/4/17	
2220A	PTE	V H	HUTCHINSON		
2283B	PTE	H J	HATHERBY	ENG 14/1/18	
2295	L/CPL	I J	HENRY	4TH MG BN 18/4/18	
2323	PTE	C J	HITCHCOCK	KIA 3/4/18	
2338	PTE	F G	HAHN		
2340	PTE	C	HANBY	KIA 6/8/16	
2343	PTE	C R	HILDEBRAND		MILITARY MEDAL
2347	PTE	R	HUNTER	AUSTRALIA	
2354	PTE	E C	HEYME	AUSTRALIA	
2384A	PTE	C M	HARVEY	ENGLAND	
2391	PTE	W	HALDANE		
2392	SGT	J	HURLEY	DOW 13/7/18	
2397	PTE	H B	HAINES	AUSTRALIA	
2422	PTE	H	HANDLEY		
2425	PTE	P J	HARRINGTON	ENG 27/8/18	
2426	PTE	A E	HARRIS	KIA 11/4/17	
2427	PTE	C L	HATT	KIA 11/4/17	
2428	PTE	G S	HATT	ENGLAND	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2429	PTE	E	HAYCRAFT	DOW 11/7/18	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2430	PTE	G Y	HENDRY	AUSTRALIA	
2432	PTE	C G	HOBDAY	ENG 3/7/17	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2433	PTE	J A	HOLLINGSWORTH	ENG 8/8/18	
2434	PTE	W R	HOOPER	DOW 5/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2439	PTE	A A	HUGHES		
2474A	PTE	V L	HANNAN	KIA 10/6/17	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2476	PTE	I W	HEATH	ENG 30/8/18	
2478A	PTE	L A	HUGHES	ENG 17/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2479	PTE	W A	HALL	KIA 11/4/17	
2557	PTE	M T	HOLIEN		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2576	PTE	J J	HOLIEN	ENG 29/9/18	
2601	PTE	G	HEYWOOD	KIA 9/8/16	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2605	PTE	W G	HOLFORD	AUSTRALIA	
2655	L/CPL	S R	HANNAH	DOW 8/6/17	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2669	PTE	J	HARDING		
2667	CPL	G J E	HANDS		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2672	PTE	O E	HARVEY	TFD AAMC	
2674	PTE	R J	HASSALL		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2676	PTE	W	HEARD		
2690	PTE	G M	HYNES	ENG 11/11/17	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2739	SGT	A E	HYDE	ENGLAND	
2758	CSM	G	HANCOCK		MILITARY MEDAL
2760	PTE	H R	HOLDSWORTH	KIA 11/4/17	
2808	PTE	V S V	HARRIS	AUSTRALIA	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2830	PTE	E	HICKMORE		
3029	PTE	W	HILL		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
1893	L/CPL	W	HILL		
3039	PTE	T P	HANRAHAN		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
3040	PTE	C	HYNES		
3042	PTE	B G	HOWARTH		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
3131	PTE	R L N	HALSLY	KIA 12/8/16	
3139	PTE	I J	HARRIS		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
3301	PTE	J	HAUGH		
4511	PTE	I F	HITCHINS		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
4512	L/SGT	I J	HOOPER		
4513	PTE	J A	HOLLAND	ENG 28/1/18	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
4514	PTE	A G	HOLMIS	ENG 20/7/18	
4516	PTE	F B	HUTTON	KIA 16/11/16	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
4515	PTE	W C	HORNER		
4821	PTE	G T	HALL		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
4824	PTE	R G	HIRST		
4826	PTE	J W	HANNABURY		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
4833	PTE	H	HOCKING		
4834	PTE	J M	HERON		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
4837	PTE	J W	HOCKING	TFD 23/10/17	
4955	PTE	R T	HAASE	KIA 11/4/17	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
4956	L/CPL	R C	HOWE	ENG 3/11/17	
4960	PTE	J K	HEFFERNAN	ENGLAND	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
4982	SGT	A A T	HOWE	ENGLAND	
4825	PTE	C	HAMANN	KIA 11/4/17	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
5110	CPL	A	HULM	ENG 6/9/18	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
5111	PTE	W	HOLLINGSWORTH	ENG 26/12/17	
5113	PTE	N A	HARDIE	KIA 11/4/17	
5119	PTE	S J	HADDON	ENGLAND	
5121	PTE	W	HOSSACK	ENGLAND	
5123	PTE	S	HUTCHINS	ENG 23/10/18	
5389	PTE	A S	HAINSWORTH		
5687	PTE	J	HAMMIL	DOD 22/10/17	
2907	PTE	H	HAMILTON	TFD 4 DIV 4/11/17	
2908	PTE	G	HALLIWELL	KIA 30/9/17	
2909A	PTE	H	HARPER	KIA 5/4/18	
2914	PTE	E	HEMMINGS		
2918	PTE	W E	HORDER		
2928	PTE	S	HOPKINS	ENG 9/11/17	
6881	PTE	W	HEWITT	AUSTRALIA	
2689	L/SGT	R C	HUTCHINSON		
2828	PTE	C P	HUTCHINSON	ENG 18/10/17	
2921	PTE	E	HYLAND		
2932	PTE	E	HAWKINS		
2688	PTE	N	HUTCHINSON	KIA 3/4/18	
3160A	PTE	J R	HUDSON	KIA 28/4/18	
3162	PTE	J H	HARVEY		
2679	PTE	H R F	HELLINGS	ENG 22/6/18	
2911	CPL	E R	HARRISON		MILITARY MEDAL
3158A	L/CPL	F J	HUGHES		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
2047	PTE	A J	HARRISON	ENGLAND	
2536A	PTE	W G	HEFFORDS	ENG 13/7/18	
4152	PTE	R	HODGES	ENG 15/1/18	
4549A	PTE	M	HEALY	ENG 17/10/18	
4553	PTE	W E J	HALL	ENG 25/5/18	
4556	PTE	E J	HERBERT		
3157	PTE	R	HOBART	ENG 25/8/18	
3165	PTE	G	HARRIS	ENG 5/9/17	
3166	PTE	A P	HAWKINS	ENGLAND	
3155	PTE	D E	HOUGH	ENG 9/11/17	
3264	PTE	P	HARRIS	ENG 4/9/17	
3509	PTE	G I W	HUMPHREY	ENGLAND	
3555	PTE	S A	HUBBARD	KIA 12/6/17	
3756	SGT	J	HALLIFAX	ENG 30/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3759	PTE	G	HEPBURN	ENG 19/1/18	
3761	PTE	G D	HANNAM	DOW 14/8/16	
3762	L/CPL	W	HARRIS		
3763	PTE	E J	HARPER	ENG 27/7/18	
3764	PTE	V R	HOOKE	KIA 1/9/16	
3765	PTE	W S	HILL	ENGLAND	
3768	PTE	E V	HURST		
3769	PTE	W J	HEHIR	AUSTRALIA	
3770	SGT	J	HAMILTON		
3771	PTE	J G	HANNAH	KIA 7/6/17	
3772	PTE	R J	HOGG		
3773	PTE	A A	HOWARD	TFD 12 ALTMB 24/4/17	
3774	L/CPL	A E	HARTNELL	ENG 5/6/18	
3775	PTE	R S	HALLIDAY	Died of concussion in Englan	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3776A	PTE	G R W	HOWARD	POW 11/4/17	
3779	PTE	F H	HILL		
3780	PTE	D B	HEDRICK	AUSTRALIA	
3781	PTE	A	HATCH	ENGLAND	
3782	PTE	E	HOEY	KIA 3/4/18	
3795	PTE	J G	HAUTOT	ENGLAND	
3853B	PTE	W A	HARVEY		
3869	PTE	D	HURLEY	KIA 13/8/16	
3981	PTE	A	HERBERT	KIA 8/8/18	
4208	SGT	A	HAUSON	DOW 14/10/17	
4209	PTE	R P	HENRY	DOD 26/10/18	
4221	PTE	W P	HICKEY		
4504	PTE	J W	HANNA	AUSTRALIA	
4505	PTE	W C	HAMPTON		
4507	PTE	G S	HAWKER	DOW 14/4/17	
4508	PTE	G	HAYWARD	KIA 13/8/16	
4509	PTE	H	HAYGARTH		
1147	PTE	K E L	HORDER	ENG 30/9/17	
2514	PTE	C P	HANCOCK		
3161	PTE	W	HARDS	ENG 23/1/18	
3007	PTE	F	HAAGER		
1926	PTE	E	HARRISON		
2917	PTE	J T	HOPE	KIA 18/9/18	
2919	PTE	J F	HUNT	ENG 3/11/17	
3103	PTE	E J	HOLLAND	ENG 30/10/17	
2680	PTE	H T	HIGGINS	ENG 30/10/17	
1869	PTE	F W	HACKETT	ENG 5/7/18	
3396	PTE	G	HAMANN	ENG 9/9/18	
3539	PTE	K	HOSE		
3402	PTE	A	HINCHCLIFFE	ENGLAND	
3495	PTE	G E	HULL		
3398	PTE	W	HAMILTON	ENG 8/10/18	
3397	PTE	I	HAY		
3399	PTE	W W	HAUTIN	ENG 17/11/18	
2682	PTE	J C	HOLLIDAY		
1044	PTE	A	HAMPTON	KIA 5/4/18	
3463	PTE	D J T	HORSLEY		
2178A	PTE	A K	HEALY	KIA 8/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2997A	PTE	A	HINCHCLIFFE		
3362	PTE	T J	HILL	ENG 10/9/18	
3151	PTE	L	HAGEN		
2180	PTE	A	HOKINS	ENG 5/9/18	
5113	L/CPL	D G	HEVEY		
4175	PTE	C	HUTCHINSON	ENG 6/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2012	SGT	A R J	HILL	ENG 3/8/18	
2370	CPL	T	HILTON	ENG 29/8/18	
4051	DVR	R	HILLS		
3334	L/CPL	E H	HAMMOND		
4627	SGT	G W	HERMAN	ENG 8/10/18	
3034	PTE	A E	HARLOW		
3316	PTE	J M	HEANEY		
3688	PTE	E J	HIGGS	ENG 21/8/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3692	PTE	H	HOWARD	ENG 17/10/18	
3691	PTE	A G	HILL		
3693	PTE	J W	HAIR	ENG 30/8/18	
3686	PTE	C	HUMPHREY	ENG 6/9/18	
3689A	PTE	G R	HAMBRIDGE	DOW 8/8/18	
3427	PTE	A W	HARVEY		
3310	PTE	C	HOUSTON	ENG 10/9/18	
3320	PTE	A V	HIPPISLEY		
3314	PTE	A	HUGHES	ENG 18/8/18	
3687	PTE	J P	HENRICKS		
3696	PTE	T	HANGAN	KIA 19/8/18	
3268	PTE	E	HARRIS	TFD 12/8/18	
14963	PTE	F C	HAMMET		
15584	PTE	B C	HIGNETT	KIA 20/9/18	
1773	PTE	E M	IRWIN	ENG 21/4/18	
1716	PTE	D T	INGRAM	KIA 11/4/17	
1935A	PTE	A P	INGLE	KIA 12/10/17	
2221	PTE	R	ICELY		
2691	PTE	A	IRELAND	ENG 17/10/18	
3404	PTE	R	INGLE	ENG 1/10/18	
3156	PTE	A	INGRAM		
1609	PTE	G J	IBBOTT		
332	PTE	C	JORDAN	LEAVE TO AUST 8/10/18	
666	PTE	B A	JOSEPH	ENGLAND	
1150	PTE	R J	JOB	ENGLAND	
1181	PTE	A E	JENNINGS	KIA 1/4/18	
1326	PTE	E G	JONES	ENG 8/11/18	
1718	PTE	D	JONES	ENG 13/5/18	
1833	PTE	A H	JONES		
1866A	PTE	H	JONES	AUSTRALIA	
1867A	PTE	C J	JOHNSTONE		
1890	PTE	J	JOHNSTONE	ENG 14/5/18	
1912	PTE	L	JONES	ENG 2/10/17	
1914	PTE	H I	JOHNSON		
1938A	PTE	C P	JONES	KIA 11/4/17	
1939	PTE	C J	JENNINGS	ENGLAND	
1980	PTE	F	JENKINS	ENGLAND	
1937	PTE	C	JENKINS	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
1936	PTE	W H	JARVIS		
1871	PTE	W H	JOHNSON	ENGLAND	
2070	PTE	E	JONES	DOW 24/5/18 (in England)	
2222	PTE	W H	JONES	ENGLAND	
2223	PTE	I	JONES		
2349	PTE	W	JOHNSTON	ENG 12/12/17	
2403	SGT	C	JOHNSON		
2416	PTE	E A	JONES	KIA 12/2/17	
2419	PTE	G E	JUKES		
2441A	PTE	W J	JINKS	ENG 7/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2443A	PTE	A	JONES		
2446A	PTE	H	JORDAN	AUSTRALIA	
2440	PTE	J T	JEFFERYS		
2558	PTE	D	JONES	KIA 11/4/17	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2613A	PTE	W A	JONES		
2695	PTE	A	JENKINSON	ENG 6/9/18	
2699	PTE	A	JACKSON	ENG 14/10/17	
2837B	T/SGT	G M	JANAS	ENG 9/9/18	
3153	PTE	H R	JONES	ENG 14/10/17	MILITARY MEDAL
3544	PTE	J	JONES	ENG 22/2/18	
3784	PTE	W F	JOHNSON		
3786	PTE	M J	JOYCE	KIA 11/4/17	
3788	PTE	W	JOHNSTONE		
3789	PTE	W	JOHNSTONE	ENG 6/8/18	
3794	PTE	G	JOHNSTONE	ENG 17/4/18	
3795	PTE	T C	JONES		
3797	CPL	W H	JOHNSON	ENG 26/7/18	MILITARY MEDAL
4226	PTE	I C	JACKSON	TFD 11/11/17	
4519	L/CPL	J H	JACKSON	KIA 5/4/18	
4842	PTE	P L	JOHNSON	ENG 30/9/17	
5130	PTE	A J	JACOBS	ENG 30/11/17	
5132	PTE	J J	JONES	KIA 11/4/17	
5128	PTE	H A	JESSOP		
5702	PTE	A C	JOHNSON	ENG 19/4/18	
5703	PTE	E M	JOHNSON		
2699A	L/CPL	O H	JOSEPH	ENG 27/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2779	PTE	J	JONES		
3790	PTE	E O	JOHNSON	AUSTRALIA	
1964	PTE	J T	JOHNSON	TFD 4TH PNR 11/7/16	
2698	PTE	W R	JONES	DOW 10/6/17	
2934	PTE	S H	JONES		
2936	PTE	R C A	JOHNSON		
2789	PTE	L V	JOHNSON		
4560	L/CPL	D W	JOHNSON		MILITARY MEDAL
4679	PTE	W	JENKINS		
3168A	L/CPL	W G	JONES		
3257	PTE	F C	JONES	ENG 20/9/17	
4674	PTE	H	JENKINS		
2925	PTE	G	JONES	ENG 8/10/18	
3408	PTE	R M	JAMIESON	ENG 16/5/18	
3511	PTE	E J	JONES	ENG 17/9/18	
2795	PTE	R C	JONES		
3256	PTE	A	JONES	ENG 6/4/18	
4053	PTE	S L	JARMAN	TFD 12 ALTM BTY 17/10/18	
3708A	PTE	F H B	JARMAN	ENG 4/9/18	
3325	PTE	A R	JOHNSON		
3322	PTE	J	JOHNSON		
3705	PTE	S A	JONES	ENG 20/9/18	
3707	PTE	F	JOHNSON		
15893	PTE	H D	JOBSON		
138	PTE	J W	KANE	ENGLAND	
204	PTE	J	KELLY	ENG 16/4/18	
924	PTE	J J	KENNEDY		
1010	DVR	E	KELLY	ENG 13/7/18	
1184	CPL	F A	KARNIARD	ENG 3/9/18	
1205	CPL	L	KUDAH	ENGLAND	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
1865	PTE	J N	KELLUILLY	KIA 11/8/16	
1894	PTE	E R	KATAJISTO		
1940A	PTE	R H	KERR	ENGLAND	
1944	PTE	W K	KENNEDY	ENGLAND	
1945	PTE	T H	KELLY		MILITARY MEDAL
1948	PTE	C	KILBY	ENGLAND	
1946	PTE	W S	KEEGAN	AUST 4/5/17	
1947	PTE	R	KENNEDY	KIA 3/4/17	
1967	PTE	A J	KERR	ENG 21/4/18	
2224	PTE	V H	KNIGHT		
2225	PTE	A J	KEMPSTER	DOW 8/7/18	
2375	PTE	J I	KINDLEYTIDER	ENGLAND	
2404	PTE	J	KEILEY	ENG 26/7/17	
2415	PTE	E C	KENDRICK	KIA 6/4/17	
2448	PTE	A C	KERGER		
2449	PTE	W B	KILCULLEN	ENGLAND	
2450	PTE	C E	KNIGHT	ENG 15/8/17	
2451	L/CPL	H A	KRAPEL		
2770	CPL	R H	KING	KIA 11/4/17	
3337	PTE	A	KERR	TFD 5/4/18	
3378	PTE	G M	KINSMAN	ENG 8/10/18	
3798	PTE	R	KEARNEY		
3807	L/CPL	A A D	KNIGHT	KIA 1/10/17	
3809	PTE	J A L	KENNEDY	ENGLAND	
3810	PTE	T	KERR	ENG 26/7/17	
3880	PTE	J H	KAY	ENGLAND	
4228	PTE	R W	KENNERLY	ENGLAND	
4522	PTE	D	KELLY	POW	
4523	PTE	R L	KILMISTER	ENG 15/8/17	MILITARY MEDAL
4521	PTE	W C	KELLY	ENG 30/8/18	Distinguished Conduct Medal
4524	PTE	R	KING		
4846	L/CPL	H	KUHL	ENGLAND	
4848	PTE	J W	KENNETT	POW-DOW 17/5/18	
5135	PTE	P	KIRKPATRICK	KIA 28/3/18	
5136	PTE	V	KING		
5138	L/CPL	W A	KILLEEN		
5707	PTE	R N	KENNEDY	TFD 10/11/18	
6049	PTE	C	KEUN		
2700	PTE	H	KING	ENG 29/8/18	
2929	PTE	H M	KNIGHT	ENG 5/9/18	
2938	PTE	W	KENNETT	KIA 1/10/17	
2702	PTE	V J	KINGWELL	ENG 30/8/18	
1942	PTE	J	KING		
2703	PTE	H J	KNEEBONE	ENG 4/9/18	
3165	PTE	J	KERR		
3167	PTE	F	KELLY		
2701	PTE	J W	KING	ENG 10/9/18	
3166	L/CPL	J P	KENNEY	ENG 13/7/18	
1868	PTE	W A	KENNEDY	ENGLAND	
3168	PTE	C J	KELLEHER	KIA 1/10/17	
6766	L/CPL	A E	KELLY	ENG 26/7/18	
3409	PTE	S	KENISON	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3410	PTE	V	KENWELL	ENG 19/7/18	
2797	PTE	A E	KING	ENG 26/7/18	
5222	PTE	C	KYNASTON		
2674A	DVR	M L	KEARNY		
2966	SGT	W R	KEATING		
3164	PTE	E W	KELLAWAY	ENG 26/7/18	
652	CPL	N C M	KENNEDY	ENG 26/7/18	MILITARY MEDAL
5706	PTE	L V	KELLY	ENG 22/10/18	
3716	PTE	B O	KOOPS	ENG 21/9/18	
3327	PTE	S	KELLY	ENG 7/9/18	
3556	PTE	D W	KELLY		
3713A	PTE	C R	KENNY	ENG 8/10/18	
3714	PTE	G G	KENT	ENG 5/9/18	
4520A	PTE	P	KELLY		
2462	PTE	W F	KING		
455	PTE	D L	LLOYD	ENG 5/3/18	
470	SGT	J	LEWIS	ENGLAND	
529	PTE	F H	LAY	ENG 17/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL
759	PTE	R	LLOYD	AUSTRALIA	
1346	CPL	S H J	LUNN	ENG 19/8/18	
1347	L/CPL	S H L	LUNN	ENG 14/4/18	
1378	CPL	H	LANTRY	AUSTRALIA	
1672A	PTE	A L	LOFT	ENG 1/10/18	
1687	PTE	I G	LILLIAS	ENG 21/4/18	
1719	CPL	N	LOWE	ENG 19/4/18	
1726	PTE	H D	LOCKING	ENGLAND	
1725	PTE	E	LOCK	ENG 7/9/18	
1728	PTE	G	LUCAS	KIA 11/4/17	
1739	PTE	H G	LEES	ENG 5/7/18	
1740	T/CPL	A	LAUGHLAN		
1741	PTE	J C	LAMONT	KIA 6/8/16	
1748	CPL	J J	LARKIN	ENG 16/9/18	
1784/2	PTE	H	LATHAM	KIA 14/7/17	
1800	PTE	H	LENNARD	ENGLAND	
1818	PTE	D	LONDRIGAN		
1867	PTE	A W	LARKIN	AUSTRALIA	
1868	PTE	J	LINTON	ENG 20/9/17	
1872	PTE	W L	LOONEY	DOD 4/1/17	
1874A	PTE	E L	LORENCE	ENG 10/7/17	
1933	CPL	J J	LAUGHNANE	ENG 16/11/17	
1950	PTE	M F	LLOYD	DOW(England) 21/3/17	
1951A	PTE	T J	LAKEY		
1953	T/SGT	F I	LEMMING		
1954A	PTE	W	LONG	AUSTRALIA	
1955	T/CPL	R W	LITTLEJOHNS	TFD 12 MG COY 16/6/17	Meritorious Service Medal
1975	PTE	I P	LAWLER		
2228	PTE	C A	LYONS	ENGLAND	
2229	PTE	L	LYONS	TFD 4 DIV SIGS 14/3/18	
2284	PTE	J O	LAUIG	KIA 11/4/17	
2318	PTE	J A	LOWE	ENGLAND	
2320	PTE	J	LOUGHEED	ENG 6/7/17	
2390	PTE	J H	LENOWRY	1ST ANZAC 29/8/16	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2399	PTE	A	LENEHAN	ENG 11/7/18	
2406A	CQMS	J	LIVINGSTONE	DOD 21/10/18	
2407	PTE	W	LEWIS	KIA 11/4/17	
2412	CPL	T	LE ROY	KIA 5/4/18	
2484	PTE	E A	LEWIS	TFD 25/3/18	
2706	PTE	V W	LASKIE	KIA 11/4/17	
2710	PTE	H A	LEDWICK	TFD 4 MG BN 18/4/18	
2716	PTE	W H	LOVE		
2749	CPL	G J	LAUGHTON	KIA 5/4/18	
2837	SGT	E A	LUKINS	ENG 16/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
3043	PTE	C E	LEECH	TFD 4 DIV HQ 30/11/17	
3045	L/CPL	W W	LEWIS	POW 11/4/17	
3059	PTE	J H	LAWRENCE	KIA 11/4/17	
3326	PTE	E J	LOTT		
3327	L/CPL	P M	LOVE	KIA 11/4/17	
3349	PTE	A W	LOGIN	AUSTRALIA	
3383A	PTE	A H	LAWSON	ENG 20/9/18	
3384	PTE	W J	LIBBIS	AUSTRALIA	
3154	PTE	R H	LOVE		
3458	PTE	E	LUCK		
3811	SGT	S J	LOFTUS		MILITARY MEDAL
3813	PTE	H R	LATIMER	KIA 11/11/16	
3816	PTE	H	LANDON	KIA 1/10/17	
3817	PTE	R E	LIVINGSTONE	ENG 19/8/18	
3819	PTE	E E	LE GRIFFIN	ENG 6/9/18	
3820	L/CPL	E A	LIDDELL		
3822	L/CPL	R	LEWIS	KIA 4/7/18	
3823	PTE	D H	LANHAM	KIA 30/8/16	
3824	PTE	J M	LYNCH	ENG 6/11/17	
3825	L/CPL	A	LIDDIARD	KIA 11/4/17	
4250	PTE	S H	LITTLE	DOW 14/8/16	
4525	PTE	E	LANE		
4526	SGT	F	LEATHBRIDGE	TFD 8/5/18	
4527	PTE	D	LEE	ENG 12/4/18	
4528	PTE	P L	LINDON		
4529	L/CPL	D	LINDON	KIA 11/4/17	
4530	PTE	C R	LOWN	KIA 6/8/16	
4852	PTE	H W	LADD	ENGLAND	
4853	PTE	W J	LINN		
4970	PTE	V J	LUCAS	KIA 17/11/16	
5139	PTE	R R T	LAUDER	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
5143	PTE	W	LOGAN	ENG 1/10/18	
5146	PTE	R	LANDMAN	AUSTRALIA	
5147	PTE	J G	LAWRENCE		
5146	PTE	J D	LOVERING	DOW 12/6/17	
5140	PTE	B	LAMPARD	ENGLAND	
5711	L/CPL	R B	LISTON	KIA 11/4/17	
2709	PTE	G W	LUDWICK		MILITARY MEDAL
2931	PTE	J C	LAMB		
1835A	T/CPL	J	LAVERY		
2715	PTE	O	LONSDALE	KIA 3/4/18	
2707	PTE	I M	LAZARUS	ENG 30/10/17	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2718	PTE	D W	LOWE	ENG 17/4/18	
2933	L/CPL	C	LUI SK	ENG 17/4/18	
2708	PTE	J I	LEAKE	ENGLAND	
3178	PTE	D G	LOUGHRIDGE		
4322	L/CPL	S	LOGAN		
2719	PTE	F J	LYCITT	KIA 11/7/17	
3269	SGT	A J	LEE	ENGLAND	
2705	PTE	A R	LAGOON	ENG 5/4/18	
2298	PTE	H A	LECKIE	ENG 12/10/17	
232	CSM	R	LITTLE	ENG 30/6/18	
3171	PTE	A	LYDIATE	KIA 18/8/18	
2798	PTE	I D	LASKIE	TFD 17/9/18	
3415	PTE	R J	LOCKWOOD	KIA 3/4/18	
3416	PTE	L J	LEACH		MILITARY MEDAL
3414	PTE	V H	LOATS	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
1952	PTE	L W	LUCAS		
2712	PTE	E	LIDDELL	ENG 8/10/18	
3418	PTE	A	LAWLER	ENG 8/10/18	
2532	PTE	J	LANGTREE		
2464A	PTE	W H	LIMMINGTON	ENG 8/10/18	
2467A	T/CPL	M J	LANE		
3636	PTE	A J	LANGTREE		
2465	PTE	A J	LOHMANN	ENG 1/10/18	
4543	PTE	A A	LOHMANN		
2680	PTE	A H	LENEY		
3723	PTE	T W	LOE		
3721B	PTE	H B	LAUGHTON		
3727	PTE	R S	LANEY		
3725	PTE	N E	LINDEMANN	ENG 1/10/18	
3329	PTE	J	LEIGH	ENG 27/8/18	
3331	PTE	E	LEVEILLE	ENG 6/9/18	
3333	PTE	A R	LORD	ENG 8/10/18	
3728A	PTE	P E	LEWIN	ENG 20/8/18	
3720	PTE	F C	LONGDEN		
355	SGT	W F J	MAYMAN	ENGLAND	
516	PTE	J W	MULLINS	POW 11/4/17	
1259	PTE	C P H	MILLER	ENG 12/4/18	
1352	PTE	W P	MOLONEY	KIA 8/7/18	
1355	PTE	A P	MARTIN	KIA 11/4/17	
1456	PTE	C A	MORVELL	ENGLAND	
1680	PTE	L R	MILES	AUSTRALIA	
1735	PTE	R	MEAKIN	ENGLAND	
1737	PTE	J	MORRISSEY	KIA 1/10/17	
1739	PTE	L C	MORRISON	DOW 16/1/17	
1752	PTE	W S	MALLOWS	AUSTRALIA	
1754	PTE	J E	MURRAY	ENGLAND	
1829	PTE	P H	MANNION	POW 11/4/17	
1830	PTE	J L	MARTIN	KIA 11/7/18	
1838	PTE	W T	MOLLINOYEUX	AUSTRALIA	
1872	PTE	A J	MUNS	KIA 9/8/16	
1873	PTE	G B	MOTTRAM	AUSTRALIA	
1873A	PTE	J W	MARSH		

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
1874	PTE	H P	MILLER		
1875	PTE	J	MARTIN	ENG 2/8/18	
1904	PTE	G	MYCROFT		
1956	PTE	J H	MORTIMER	AUSTRALIA	
1960	PTE	G L	MILDENHALL	KIA 14/11/16	
1961	PTE	J B	MONICO	KIA 11/4/17	
1962	PTE	G	MULDOWARY	KIA 14/11/16	
1963	PTE	A C	MUNRO	ENG 3/12/18	
1964	PTE	W R	MILLIKEN		
1957	CPL	L M R	MOWAT		MILITARY MEDAL
1959	PTE	D H	MURRAY	ENG 30/10/17	
1959A	T/CPL	H D	MOWAT		MILITARY MEDAL
1982	PTE	J	MACK	ENGLAND	
2024	PTE	A	MANION		
2232	PTE	A	MATTHEWS	KIA 21/7/18	
2233	PTE	S J	MARTIN	ENG 16/7/18	
2234	PTE	J	MURNANE	ENG 22/7/18	
2236	PTE	J C	MASON	DOW 11/2/17	
2237	SGT	F H	MICAH	ENG 7/5/18	
2235	PTE	J F	MORSE	ENG 19/7/18	
2265	PTE	H C	MORRIS		
2270	PTE	E V	MATSON	ENG 27/7/18	
2288	PTE	H L	MULDER		
2276	L/CPL	E M	MOUSBY	ENG 9/9/18	
2364	SGT	A H	MILLS	ENG 15/9/18	
2455	PTE	R T	MADDERN	ENGLAND	
2457	PTE	W R	MASTIN	AUSTRALIA	
2459A	CPL	S	MILLARD	ENG 24/7/18	
2462	L/CPL	T P	MINOGUE	ENG 18/12/17	
2463A	PTE	W	MOVE	ENGLAND	
2464	PTE	J	MOLONEY	ENGLAND	
2465A	PTE	C Y	MOORE		
2466A	PTE	L B C	MOREHOUSE	KIA 11/4/17	
2467	L/SGT	G B	MORGAN		
2468	PTE	J A	MOY		
2469	PTE	L	MUIR	ENG 5/9/17	
2491	PTE	D J	MEEHAN	ENGLAND	
2559	PTE	G	MOUNCE	ENG 22/10/18	
2621	PTW	J	MORROW	KIA 11/4/17	
2622	PTE	V	MEALING		MILITARY MEDAL
2720	PTE	K N	MAHAFFY	KIA 11/4/17	
2722	PTE	G	MANZIE	KIA 11/4/17	
2723	PTE	H R	MARKS	ENG 18/7/17	
2725A	L/CPL	G W	MILLER	ENG 26/7/18	
2726	PTE	L G	MILLER	ENGLAND	
2730	PTE	M A	MORRISSEY	POW 11/4/17	
2864	PTE	J	MOORE	ENGLAND	
3068	CPL	A B	MORTIMER	ENGLAND	
3088	PTE	H A	MARRINER	DOW 8/7/18	
3140	PTE	W W	MAYNARD	ENGLAND	
3171	PTE	J R	MILES	KIA 1/10/17	
3177	PTE	G G	MOYES	ENG 8/10/18	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3353	PTE	G L	MILLETT	ENGLAND	
3363	PTE	B H	MISSION		
3371	PTE	L A	MALEER	DOW 30/4/17	
3400	PTE	I R	MARTIN	KIA 13/8/16	
3414	PTE	A	MUSGRAVE	ENGLAND	
3430	PTE	L J	MILLETT	KIA 11/4/17	
3828	PTE	T	MOORE		
3829	PTE	L C	MAYO	ENGLAND	
3831	PTE	F	MIDDLETON	KIA 14/2/17	
3832	PTE	L G	MOLLOY	KIA 9/8/16	
3835	SGT	W E	MITCHELL		
3836	PTE	V C	MOORE		
3837	PTE	I J	MATTHEWS	ENGLAND	
3838	SGT	P C R	MONOHAN		
3839	PTE	L R	MITCHELL	ENG 10/11/17	
4162	PTE	T A	MELLETS	ENGLAND	
4254	PTE	W H	MOYLE	ENGLAND	
4255	PTE	C H	MUNRO	AUSTRALIA	
4268	PTE	F R	MOLLINOYEUX		
4532	PTE	D	MATHISON	ENG 11/8/17	
4533	PTE	J T	MADIGAN		
4536	PTE	E G	MATHEWS	ENGLAND	MILITARY MEDAL
4537	PTE	K	MIDDLEMISS	ENGLAND	
4538	PTE	S A	MILLAR		
4539	PTE	H E	MILLS	KIA 11/4/17	
4540	PTE	A J	MISHKINAIS	ENG 16/11/17	
4541	PTE	W F	MOLESWORTH	ENG 3/7/17	
4542	PTE	D P	MOLLINOYEUX	KIA 11/4/17	
4544	PTE	C	MORRISON		
4545	PTE	J H	MOWAT	ENG 21/4/18	
4548	PTE	R	MYERS	ENG 31/7/18	
4644	PTE	D M	MURPHY	ENGLAND	
4862	PTE	J C	MARSHALL	KIA 7/6/17	
4864	PTE	I P H	MILES	DOW 6/5/17	
4869	PTE	J	MORRISON	KIA 7/7/17	
4870	PTE	H	MORRISON	ENGLAND	
4875	CPL	R	MADDERN	POW 11/4/17	
4876	PTE	H	MILNE	KIA 10/5/18	
4877	PTE	P C	MONTGOMERIE		
4983	SGT	J F	MURPHY	KIA 29/9/17	
5156	PTE	A W	MAXWELL	ENG 31/10/17	MILITARY MEDAL
5158	PTE	H H	MORRISON		
5160	PTE	E H	MOSS	ENGLAND	
5162	PTE	C H	MEMBREY		
5252	L/CPL	C	MITCHELL	KIA 18/8/18	
5602	DVR	B L	MORROW	AUSTRALIA	MILITARY MEDAL
5729	PTE	F R	MILLER	ENGLAND	
6544	PTE	W J	MOYLE		
6555	PTE	A	MALCOLM	KIA 8/6/17	
7479	PTE	J	MALONEY		
9324	PTE	A T	MILLER		
2830	PTE	H	MOORE	ENG 16/5/18	MILITARY MEDAL

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2935	CPL	C V	MADDEN	ENG 16/9/18	
2941	PTE	M J	MEEHAN	ENG 15/9/18	
2944	PTE	J W	MUIR		
646	PTE	J T	MOORCROFT	ENG 30/5/18	
2872A	PTE	G H	MEPPEN		
2915	PTE	C E	MADDEN	KIA 8/8/18	
2937	PTE	S	MARIVEL		
2951	PTE	L M	MARTIN	ENG 7/5/18	
2052A	PTE	J	MULHOLLAND		
2940	PTE	I	MIDGLEY		
2728	PTE	S	MOODY	ENGLAND	
3287	PTE	H F	MUMFORD		
2947	PTE	E G	MARCHANT	ENGLAND	
3175	PTE	A E	MEERS	ENG 30/8/18	
3178	L/CPL	I	MORROW	DOW 12/10/17	
4084	PTE	H G	MILLGATE	ENG 15/9/18	
4576	PTE	J	MORLEY	ENG 23/11/17	
2942	PTE	A W	MUMFORD		
3176	PTE	I	MAXWELL	KIA 28/9/17	
3194	PTE	I R	MALCOLMSON	KIA 8/7/17	
3196	PTE	I A	MORTON	ENG 18/7/17	
3198	PTE	W E	MURNANE	DOW 1/10/17	
3534	CSM	J E	MURPHY		Meritorious Service Medal
3177	PTE	C F	MONAGHAN		
2785	T/SGT	J L	MASON		MILITARY MEDAL
3430	PTE	G E	MENLOVE	TFD 6/8/18	
3822A	PTE	A F	MAITLAND		
2044	L/CPL	T	MURNANE		MILITARY MEDAL
3270	PTE	L H	MUDBURY	KIA 8/7/18	
4057	CQMS	C	MASTERTON	ENG 26/7/18	
3428	PTE	A	MURPHY	ENG 7/9/18	
3427	PTE	J I	MARTIN	TFD 21/3/18	
3423	PTE	A J	MADDEN		
3422	PTE	E	MAHONEY	ENG 27/7/18	
1785	PTE	H V	MORLAN		
3542	PTE	J	MURRAY	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3424	PTE	P W	MORRISSEY	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3429	PTE	J	MORRIS	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
2942	PTE	A W	MILLS		
2691A	PTE	P J D	MELLIFONT	KIA 4/7/18	
2684	PTE	G R	MORRISH		
2213	PTE	A	MARTIN		
3382A	PTE	F A	MITCHELL	ENG 1/10/18	
3590	PTE	R	MURPHY		
4059	PTE	J	MURRAY		
4205	PTE	A W	MUDGE		
51	PTE	G W	MORGAN	LEAVE TO AUST 24/9/18	
1721	PTE	B	MORGAN		
2781	RQMS	M E	MILLS	TFD 12 BDE HQ 10/10/18	Meritorious Service Medal
485	PTE	R	MOODY		
1427	SGT	E	MAYWOOD	ENG 22/7/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3046	PTE	T	MORRIS	ENG 8/10/18	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3498	PTE	E D	MITTEN	ENG 17/7/18	
3737A	PTE	G	MILLAR		
3736	PTE	J W	MILLS	ENG 8/10/18	
1358	PTE	M	MILLER		
3733	PTE	E C	MILES		
3734	PTE	W O	MORRIS	ENG 15/9/18	
3735A	PTE	C E H	MORGAN	ENG 10/9/18	
3739	CSM	J G	MOYLAN	ENG 6/11/18	
3334	PTE	R S	MUDFORD		
3336	PTE	H H	MILES		
3341	PTE	M L	MOXOM	ENG 13/9/18	
3346	PTE	E	MUSTER	ENG 4/9/18	
3756	PTE	W	MALCOLM		
3741A	PTE	C S	MAZZOCTHI		
3774	PTE	J J	MEAGHER	ENG 15/9/18	
3489	PTE	G	MAWBY		
3422	PTE	R	MOORE	ENG 8/10/18	
3421	PTE	C W	MURRAY		
3343	PTE	H E	MALLET		
15894	PTE	N C	MANFIELD	ENG 8/10/18	
3533	PTE	G	MANN		
184	PTE	W	MCKENZIE	AUSTRALIA	
438	SGT	A F M	MCKENZIE	ENG 30/9/17	
627	SGT	W A	MCLEOD	ENGLAND	MILITARY MEDAL
758	SGT	W	MCPHEE	DOW 2/9/17	
1619	PTE	T	MCEWAN		Mil Medal & Serb Silver Med
1745A	PTE	D J	MCFARLANE	TFD 11/11/17	
1747	L/CPL	P C	MCHENRY		
1749	L/CPL	C	MCJAMES		
1750	PTE	J J	MCLEAN	TFD 17/9/18	
1787	PTE	W A	MCCRIMMON	AUSTRALIA	
1820	PTE	P J	MCGRATH	KIA 11/4/17	
1822	PTE	I H	MCKINNON	DOW 25/6/16	
1869	PTE	W	MCKENZIE		
1871	PTE	A J	MCMAHON	ENGLAND	
1874	CPL	J C	MCNEIL	ENGLAND	
1875	PTE	J	MCLANERTY	AUSTRALIA	
1878	PTE	J	MCMEEKIN	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
1895	PTE	I	MCCORMACK		
1896	PTE	P	MCDONALD	ENG 8/10/18	
1920	PTE	F	MCCARTHY	DOW 30/9/17	
1965	PTE	J	MCEWAN	AUSTRALIA	
1966	PTE	J T	MCCALLUM	ENG 19/3/18	
2239	PTE	E M	MCLEAN	KIA 11/4/17	
2240	PTE	J	MCKENZIE		MILITARY MEDAL
2241	PTE	H R	MCLEAN	ENGLAND	
2238	PTE	D	MCDONALD	ENG 6/11/17	
2332	PTE	W M	MCLAREN		
2369	PTE	W J	MCINTOSH	ENG 18/1/18	
2372	PTE	F J	MCKEON	DOW 16/8/16	
2374	PTE	D	MCKINNON	AUSTRALIA	
2414	PTE	G W	MACUMBER	ENG 30/8/18	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2470	PTE	J M	MCCOY		
2471	PTE	N	MCDONALD	KIA 11/7/18	
2472	PTE	A A	MCERVALE	POW 11/4/17	
2474	PTE	A L	MCLEAN	DOD 10/2/17	
2532	L/SGT	S J	MCCLURE	ENG 26/12/17	
2560	PTE	J	MCGAN	KIA 11/4/17	
2627	PTE	R C	MCILVENA	POW 11/4/17	
2735	PTE	G	MCGILLIVRAY	KIA 11/6/17	
2737	PTE	K W	MCKENZIE	ENG 22/8/17	
2739	PTE	P J	MCMAMARA	TFD 12 ALTM BTY 2/4/18	
2800	PTE	D M	MCKELLAR	POW 10/10/17	
3075	PTE	W	MCLAUGHLAN		
3077	PTE	R	MCDONALD		
3081	PTE	W	MCKAY	AUSTRALIA	
3082	CPL	R	MCDONALD	KIA 11/4/17	
3085	PTE	G A	MCPHERSON	ENGLAND	
3090	PTE	A	MCKENZIE	KIA 17/7/17	MILITARY MEDAL
3091	PTE	S W	MCINTYRE	AUSTRALIA	
3095	PTE	W	MCLAREN	ENGLAND	
3158	PTE	E A E	MCGOUGH		
3186	PTE	F J	MCKREW		
3189	PTE	B A	MCCARTIN	ENG 6/9/19	
3351	PTE	E G	MCMULLIN	ENGLAND	
3387	PTE	W	MCNEILL		MILITARY MEDAL
3840	PTE	W L	MACKAY		
3846	PTE	D S	MCAUSLAN	KIA 14/11/16	
3848	PTE	C	MCPHERSON		
3849	PTE	C J	MCMURRAY	KIA 17/11/16	
3850	PTE	J J	MCKENNA		
3851	PTE	A F	MCLELLAN	DOW 16/2/17	
3852	PTE	J F	MCLELLAN	ENGLAND	
3853	PTE	D F	MCLELLAN		
3973	PTE	A G	MCKENZIE	KIA 17/9/18	
3998	PTE	H M	MCGEACHIN	KIA 11/4/17	
4264	PTE	A W	MCMILLAN	KIA 11/4/17	
4265	PTE	A	MCGREGOR		
4266	PTE	P	MCMAMARA	AUSTRALIA	
4268A	PTE	K	MCASKILL	KIA 14/2/17	
4269	PTE	L R	MCKENZIE	ENG 31/10/17	
4549	L/CPL	P	MCARDLE		
4553	PTE	R A	MCEWAN	KIA 11/4/17	
4554	PTE	A K	MCGAFFIN		
4555	PTE	W	MCGENNISKIN	AUSTRALIA	
4557	PTE	W	MCINTOSH	ENG 1/5/18	
4558	SGT	F G	MCKIE	KIA 11/10/17	
4560	PTE	D	MCKENZIE	DOW 9/8/16	
4566	T/SGT	W S	MCLAREN		
4568	PTE	J K	MCLAUGHLIN	KIA 1/10/17	
4860	PTE	N A	MACKAY	ENGLAND	
4878	L/CPL	W G	MCINTYRE		
4879	PTE	M	MCLEOD	AUSTRALIA	
4880	PTE	W W	MCCARTY	DOW 14/4/17	MILITARY MEDAL

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
4881A	CPL	A K	MCCOLL	KIA 20/1/17	
4883	PTE	A	MCKAY		
4886	PTE	P W	MCLEAN	ENGLAND	
4986	PTE	E A	MCDONALD	ENG 18/10/17	
5106	PTE	R	MACHONOECHIE		
5166	PTE	W	MCALEESE	ENGLAND	
5171	PTE	J F	MCCRONE	TFD 11/11/17	
5170	PTE	C	MCNEIL	ENGLAND	
5172	PTE	E	MCAFIE		
5178	PTE	J A	MCEWAN		
6151	PTE	D	MCPHERSON	ENG 18/10/17	
2961	PTE	J E	MCDONALD	KIA 30/9/17	
7648	PTE	W H	MCPHEE	ENG 3/7/17	
2807	CSM	H	MACKENZIE		
2948A	PTE	H	MCCARTHY		
2951	PTE	J N	MCFARLANE	ENG 30/10/17	
2732	PTE	A H	MCCOLL	ENG 27/8/18	
2738	PTE	N L	MCKENZIE		
3185	PTE	A	MCHUGH		
2103	PTE	H	MCKAY	TFD 4/11/17	
2958	PTE	N D	MCDONALD	DOW 5/10/17	
4080	PTE	R	MCDONALD	DOW 17/10/17	
4094	PTE	J P	MCKAY	ENGLAND	
3184	PTE	W	MCCORRISTON		
3186	PTE	D	MCMILLAN	KIA 12/10/17	
1947A	PTE	R J	MCLAWS	ENGLAND	
3180	PTE	J	MCGIBBON	ENG 16/5/18	
3292	T/CPL	J	MCKAY		
3183	PTE	W J	MCNAMARA		
7115	PTE	L D	MCBRIDE	TFD 47 BN 4/9/17	
3188	PTE	F T	MACKRELL	TFD 3 DIV 29/5/18	
3823	PTE	I	MACDONALD	TFD 29 BN 31/8/17	
1500	PTE	A	MCCAHERN	ENG 29/6/18	
1967	PTE	A N	MCDONALD	TFD 22/3/18	
3512	PTE	I E	MCPHEE	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
4551	PTE	H	MCCULLOCH		
13821	L/CPL	D H	MCLEAN		MILITARY MEDAL
2799	PTE	A S	MCKEAN		
3497	PTE	D	MACKENZIE	ENG 2/8/18	
3339	PTE	W	MCKENZIE		
6074	PTE	T	MCEVOY		
4887	PTE	J	MCKELVIE	TFD 4MG COY 27/8/16	
7115	PTE	L D	MCBRIDE		
1699	PTE	J	MCMILLAN	ENG 6/11/18	
3474	PTE	G P	MCLACHLAN	TFD 3/9/18	
4882	PTE	C	MCGRATH	TFD 4 MG COY 6/8/16	
2860	PTE	A	MACIVER	TFD 12 ALTM BTY 17/10/17	MILITARY MEDAL
2694	PTE	H G	MCLENNAN		
3389	CPL	A F	MCLAREN	ENG 20/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3753	PTE	W M	MACDONALD	ENGLAND	
3754	PTE	H D	MACDONALD	KIA 15/8/16	
3755A	PTE	W	MCCREADY		

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3752A	PTE	L	MCEWAN		
3750	PTE	T J	MCCALLUM		
3747	PTE	A	MCDONALD	ENG 6/9/18	
3742	PTE	S J	MCINERNY	ENG 13/9/18	
3743A	PTE	A H	MCCONACHY		
4153	PTE	C E	MCGILL	ENG 21/8/18	
3345	PTE	D R	MCELHINNY	ENG 5/8/18	
15886	PTE	H	MCGREGOR	KIA 18/8/18	
244	PTE	H	NICHOLLS	KIA 30/8/16	
762	CSM	A H	NOWOTNA	ENG 26/7/18	Distinguished Conduct Medal
1705	PTE	W	NEIL		
1753	PTE	G E	NELSON	ENG 8/10/18	
1760	PTE	W H	NOLAN	ENG 1/5/18	
1879	T/SGT	J H	NANKERVIS		
1968	L/SGT	I	NELSON	ENG 15/3/18	
2056	PTE	W	NORRIS	KIA 14/2/17	
2475	PTE	A	NEWCOMEN	POW 17/1/17	
2476A	PTE	R G	NICE	TFD 21/9/18	
2477	PTE	L	NIXON		
2494	L/CPL	E	NORMAN		
2533	L/CPL	O E	NICHOLLS	ENG 7/9/18	
2534	PTE	C A	NOTT	ENG 8/10/18	
2740	PTE	R	NANSON	ENG 11/7/18	
2877	PTE	C	NEANDER	POW 11/4/17	
3097	PTE	W A	NELSON		
3098	SGT	F O	NELSON	ENG 17/5/18	
3099	PTE	G	NAYLOR	KIA 11/4/17	
3102	PTE	H E	NATION		
3107	PTE	C J	NAPIER		
3108	PTE	E J B	NEWBOLD		
3109	PTE	G R	NUGENT	ENG 16/5/18	
3438	PTE	H	NICHOLLS		
3445	PTE	J J	NEWTON	ENGLAND	
3854	PTE	W H	NUTTALL	KIA 11/4/17	
3855	PTE	W H	NUNN	TFD 12 MG COY 16/6/17	
3856	PTE	C J	NUTTALL		
3857	PTE	A	NAIRN	DOW 8/4/17	
3858	PTE	N	NICHOLAS	KIA 1/8/17	
3925	PTE	R	NORRIS	ENG 2/2/18	
4272	PTE	A A	NEALE	ENGLAND	
4274	PTE	C F	NOSKE	DOW 2/1/17	
4275	PTE	A C	NORMAN		
4562	CPL	L W	NICHOLS	ENG 8/4/18	
4563	PTE	N C	NEILSON	AUSTRALIA	
4891	PTE	C	NOONAN	KIA 21/1/17	
4893	PTE	A E	NANKIVELL	KIA 3/4/18	
5159	SGT	N E	NAYLOR		
5737	PTE	J	NICHOLLS	ENG 11/7/18	
5738	PTE	A F	NOONE		
544	PTE	F L	NINNES	DOW 15/11/16	
3003	PTE	J H	NICHOLSON	ENG 8/10/18	
2963	PTE	B J	NELSON	TFD 38 BN 29/8/17	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
4100	PTE	E	NYLAND	ENGLAND	
4589	PTE	A	NICHOLSON	ENG 8/10/18	
3189	PTE	W P	NAIRN	ENG 17/4/18	
2837	PTE	H	NASH	ENG 9/2/18	
3434	PTE	L	NOBLE		
3436	PTE	E	NOLAN	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3435	CPL	S	NICHOLLS	ENG 19/7/18	
2761	PTE	R E	NICHOLLS	DOW 18/8/18	DCM & Military Medal
19468	PTE	F O	NYSTROIN	ENGLAND	
3120	CPL	A E	NEWELL		MILITARY MEDAL
3762A	L/CPL	A G	NAISMITH		
3760	PTE	L J	NANCARROW	ENG 8/10/18	
2481	PTE	T	NEALE		
3354	PTE	E G	NEWCOMBE	ENGLAND	
3349A	PTE	W J	NUTH	KIA 8/8/17	
3763	PTE	W	NIXON		
3350	PTE	A P H	NEWCOMBE		
1755	PTE	C C	OHRBERG	ENG 27/7/18	
1756	PTE	G	O'NEILL	ENGLAND	
1832	CPL	E J	O'CALLAGHAN	KIA 11/4/17	
1876	PTE	J J	O'BRIEN	ENGLAND	
1878	PTE	G M	OLIVER	ENG 1/10/18	
1880A	PTE	E	O'CONNOR	ENG 25/5/18	
1800	PTE	J L	O'ROURKE	ENG 8/10/18	
1898	PTE	J N	O'BRIEN	TFD 11/11/17	
1970	PTE	P A	ORPWOOD	DOW 2/7/18	
1971	PTE	D C	O'CONNELL	KIA 11/4/17	
2243	PTE	W J	O'REILLY	DOW 18/9/18	
2327	PTE	I G	ORANE	ENG 4/9/18	
2379	PTE	J J	O'CONNOR		
2478	PTE	W W	O'DONOHUE		
2630	PTE	C	O'FARRELL	ENGLAND	
2823	PTE	W E	ORCHARD		
2842	PTE	F A	O'LEARY	KIA 7/1/17	
2948	PTE	H C	OSTLE		
3123	PTE	A W	O'NEILL	ENG 13/9/18	
3860	PTE	G E	ORR		
3861	PTE	J	ORME		
3930	PTE	J W	ORR		
4277	PTE	J W	O'NEILL		
4281	PTE	G W	O'LOUGHLIN		
4278	PTE	F	O'KEEFE	TFD 51 BN 5/11/17	
4279	PTE	P W	O'SHANNESSY		
4565	PTE	D	O'BRIEN	ENGLAND	MILITARY MEDAL
4567	PTE	B	O'FARRELL	ENGLAND	
4568	PTE	C	O'NEILL		
4569	PTE	L J	OWENS	ENG 19/7/18	
4895	PTE	M	OLSEN	KIA 11/4/17	
4900	PTE	P M	O'DWYER	AUSTRALIA	
5181	PTE	J	ORR	ENG 13/7/18	
5182	PTE	H C	ORGAN	DOW 15/4/17	
763	SGT	G W	ORPWOOD	ENG 29/6/18	MILITARY MEDAL

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3191	PTE	N P	OVE	ENGLAND	
3192	PTE	J	O'KEEFE	KIA 11/10/17	
3286	PTE	J	O'BRADY		
2832	PTE	J J	OLIVER	ENG 8/10/18	
4591	PTE	M	O'FARRELL		
4593	PTE	I J	O'KEEFE	ENGLAND	
2952	PTE	J	O'NEILL	KIA 29/9/17	
3438	PTE	H L	O'BRIEN	ENG 7/9/18	
2850	PTE	T	O'RIORDAN		
2225A	PTE	J	O'DONOHUE	ENG 17/7/18	
3712	PTE	A E	OSBORNE	ENG 2/7/18	
3395	PTE	M J	O'DEA		
3770	PTE	J F	ORR		
3767	PTE	A C	OVERALL	ENG 10/9/18	
3768A	PTE	A	OUGH	ENG 13/9/18	
15580	PTE	J F	O'CONNOR		
557	PTE	W H	PETTITT	Killed by sentry 30/4/17	
663	PTE	R P	POTTS	ENGLAND	
1031	PTE	E	PIERS	ENG 30/7/17	
1033	CQMS	L I P	PEDLER	AUST 8/10/18	
1035	PTE	F W	PETTIGREW	AUST 8/10/18	
1228	PTE	F	PIERCE		
1271	PTE	L R	PARKS	DOW 23/9/18	
1376	PTE	C W	PRESTON	ENG 16/11/17	
1758	PTE	A E	PEPPER	ENG 6/9/18	
1762	PTE	E L	PLEASS	ENG 21/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL
1765	PTE	C	PIERCE	AUSTRALIA	
1880A	PTE	L G	PURSER	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
1843B	PTE	M	PUGH		
1881	PTE	R	PENDLEBURY		
1347A	PTE	H	PENNINGTON	ENGLAND	
1909	PTE	A F	PEARN	ENGLAND	
1972	PTE	D R	PAXTON	KIA 17/9/17	
1973	PTE	R	PILKINGTON		
1975	PTE	W W	POOLE		
1976	PTE	P H	PONANT	ENG 14/4/18	
1978	PTE	D E	PATRICK	ENG 8/4/18	
1979	PTE	W	PECHOTSCH	KIA 8/8/18	
1980	PTE	J	PRICE	KIA 11/4/17	
1981	PTE	F	POUND	KIA 8/6/17	
2020	PTE	W L	PEACOCK	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
2203	PTE	R A	PRATT	DOW 12/4/17	
2200A	L/CPL	E A	PARROTT	ENG 29/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2244	PTE	G J	POWER	KIA 31/3/18	
2384	PTE	G	PARK		
2388	CPL	A	PLOOG		
2479	PTE	C L C	PARKER	KIA 11/4/17	
2480	PTE	D	PHILPOTT		
2481A	PTE	C D	PLONT		
2484A	PTE	A J	PUTLAND	ENG 1/10/18	
2536	PTE	C A D	PITKETHLY		
2543	PTE	G J	PIGDON	ENG 19/4/18	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2561	PTE	I	PASCOE	AUSTRALIA	
2668	L/CPL	J E	PICKRELL		MILITARY MEDAL
2849	PTE	C R	PYKE	ENGLAND	
3116	PTE	C	PETERSEN	KIA 11/4/17	
3117	PTE	W F	PRATT	KIA 30/8/16	
3120	SGT	N M	PONTEN	KIA 11/4/17	
3119	SGT	E	PICKERSGILL	ENG 4/11/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3163	PTE	J	POWELL	ENG 24/9/18	
3217	PTE	G R	PORTER	ENGLAND	
3417	PTE	A	PETERSON	AUSTRALIA	
3454	PTE	J	PORTER	AUSTRALIA	
3460	PTE	W E	PENREATH	ENGLAND	
3493	PTE	H P	PURCELL		
3586	PTE	J H	PERRETT		
3862	PTE	P	PIGGOTT	ENG 8/5/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3864	PTE	A	PONTER	DOW 1/4/18	
3866	PTE	A H	PROUD	KIA 30/8/16	
3867	PTE	J W	PENNIGER	ENG 22/10/18	
3868	CPL	J E A	PHILLIPSON	TFD 5/8/18	
3869	T/SGT	J J	POUNDER		
3870	SGT	J A	POXTON	ENG 14/6/18	
3871	SGT	W R	PICK	Killed accidentally 28/6/18	
3872	PTE	G	PHILLIPS		
3873	PTE	W	PLEASANCE	ENGLAND	
3876	L/CPL	H	PENGELLY	ENGLAND	MILITARY MEDAL
3877	SGT	G B	PRYOR	KIA 12/8/16	
3984	PTE	J A	POTTER		
4263	SGT	F	PELLAS	KIA 1/10/17	
4265A	L/SGT	A W	PITTARD	ENG 8/11/18	
4287	PTE	L W	PALLOT	DOW 12/8/16	
4289	PTE	R A S	PEMBERTON	ENGLAND	
4440	L/CPL	E A	PAGRAM	ENG 1/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
4289	PTE	A E	POSTLEWAITE	KIA 14/2/17	
4572	PTE	A C	PETTIT	TFD 1 ANZAC HQ	
4573	PTE	W	PIKE	KIA 6/8/16	
4574	PTE	J	PRICE	ENG 16/8/18	
3985	PTE	C W	PLEASANCE	ENGLAND	
4902	PTE	A	POOLE	ENG 19/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL
4904	PTE	G	POOLE	AUSTRALIA	
4908	SGT	T J	POPPL	ENG 30/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL
4910	CPL	I	PRICE		
4962	PTE	W H	PETTIS	TFD 1 ANZAC 28/9/16	
5185	PTE	W J	PATTERSON	AUSTRALIA	
5187	PTE	J R	PHIPPS		
5189	PTE	L A	PAUL	ENG 17/4/18	
5194	PTE	J	PEACH	KIA 3/4/18	
5744	L/CPL	M K	PHILLIPS	DOW 11/6/17	
558	SGT	W H	POLLOCK		
2833	PTE	R E	PARSONS		
2956	PTE	F	PAUL		
2957	PTE	W E	PAVEL		
2962	PTE	S	POOLE	ENG 9/9/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2966	PTE	I	PORTER	DOW 30/6/18	
3110	PTE	F C	PARKER	KIA 11/4/17	
2955	PTE	R	PATE	ENGLAND	
2958A	PTE	E C L	PEACHEY	KIA 12/10/17	
2959	PTE	R R	PEARSON	ENG 4/9/18	
2964	PTE	J C	PARSONS		
2965	PTE	S	POWER	KIA 8/7/18	
2743	PTE	W J	POTTER		
3198	PTE	H H	PHELPS	DOW 17/7/17	
3294	PTE	F P	PARK	ENGLAND	
3299	PTE	A B	PORTER	ENG 26/10/17	
4594	PTE	G	POVEY	ENG 4/3/18	
4668	PTE	J G F	PAUL	ENG 19/7/18	
2963A	PTE	A C	PHILLIPS	ENG 28/1/18	
3106	PTE	F	PEGG	TFD 21/10/18	
3248	PTE	I	PREIKER	ENG 26/7/17	
2487A	PTE	G W	PASCOE	ENG 24/11/18	
3210	L/CPL	N	POPE	ENG 27/7/18	
2960	PTE	A N	PREIKERTON		
3107	L/CPL	H	PYWELL	KIA 26/9/17	
3273	PTE	J M	PREICHON	KIA 19/10/17	
3197	PTE	M B	PEARCE	KIA 19/9/18	
2954	PTE	I J	PARSONS	ENG 21/4/18	
2515	PTE	J G	PEARSON		
2535	SGT	J R	PASCOE	ENGLAND	Distinguished Conduct Medal
3446	PTE	I G	PENDLEBURY	KIA 28/3/18	
3499	PTE	G D	PRIESTLY		
3444	PTE	W G	POPPLESTONE		
3445	PTE	A C	PRITCHARD	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3449	PTE	P	PHILLIPS	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3443	PTE	W J	PERKINS	ENGLAND	
3401	PTE	W R	PUTT		
2885	PTE	D A	PORTEOUS		
2562	PTE	A H	PRITCHETT		
2488	PTE	W H	POMMEROY	ENG 8/10/17	
3621	PTE	L R	PORCH		
3713	PTE	J W	PASHEN	ENG 25/8/18	
4069	PTE	W	PRYOR	TFD 49 BN 6/9/18	
3016	PTE	S G	PALMER	TFD 12 ALTM BTY 3/9/18	
3443	PTE	A H	PATCHETT		
5160	PTE	A E	POWELL		
3194	PTE	J J	PANTON		
3780	PTE	W J	PALMER	ENG 24/9/18	
3782	PTE	R J D	PHELAN	ENG 7/11/18	
3778	PTE	D F	POWER	ENG 14/10/18	
3779A	PTE	A M	PEACOCK		
3775	PTE	C J	PATTON	ENG 21/8/18	
3356	PTE	A E	PUNCH		
3357	PTE	J H	PARKE		
3365	PTE	G V	PONTIN		
3355A	PTE	A J	POWER		
3359	PTE	C	PICKETT	KIA 18/9/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3360	PTE	F R	PERRY		
3781	PTE	I C	PARK		
3776	PTE	J	PRING		
3777	PTE	M C	PURVIS		
1347A	PTE	H	PENNINGTON	ENG 11/9/18	
3068	PTE	H	PETRIE		
3366	PTE	H	PERRY	DOW 20/9/18	
1381	PTE	M A	QUINN	ENGLAND	
5196	PTE	C	QUIXLEY	ENG 12/11/17	
2916	PTE	J A	QUARTERMAN		
3784	PTE	A J	QUIN	TFD 39 BN 1/10/18	
520	PTE	A C	REES	ENGLAND	
570	PTE	J	REDFERN		
574	PTE	J A	ROWE	KIA 11/4/17	
578	PTE	A R	REDFERN	ENG 21/4/18	
414A	PTE	W A	RUTHERFORD	KIA 11/4/17	
642	PTE	L J B	ROGERS	AUST 8/10/18	
800	PTE	J	ROURIE	AUST 8/10/18	
1098	PTE	J P	RYAN	ENGLAND	
1041	PTE	D	RAMSAY	AUST 8/10/18	
1329	PTE	G F	RUSSELL	ENG 22/2/18	
1388	PTE	J	RYAN	ENGLAND	
1763	PTE	H	ROBERTS	ENG 13/9/18	
1765	PTE	C E	ROWBOTHAM	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
1835	SGT	J I	ROBERTSON		
1837	SGT	R L	RUTHERFORD		MILITARY MEDAL
1863	PTE	J	REID	ENGLAND	
1846	PTE	H J	READ	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
1881	PTE	E	RANKIN	ENG 20/2/18	
1882	PTE	F	ROWLINGS		
1901	PTE	M	RYAN	ENGLAND	
1982	PTE	F	ROSS	DOD 26/12/16	
1983	PTE	F W	ROSS	ENG 27/8/17	
1984	PTE	J P	RUTLEDGE	ENG 26/10/17	
1986	PTE	H L	RHODES	ENGLAND	
1987	PTE	A	RAY		
1985	PTE	A	RODGER	AUSTRALIA	
1958	PTE	C	RICKENBERG		
2051A	CSM	J	ROBERTSON	ENG 23/11/17	
2201	PTE	E	REES	KIA 1/10/16	
2245	PTE	J F W	RICKENBERG	ENGLAND	
2246	PTE	C T	ROWE		
2247	PTE	R	ROBINSON	ENG 13/5/18	
2248	PTE	N	ROSS	KIA 11/4/17	MILITARY MEDAL
2301	PTE	L	RELF	ENG 23/8/18	
2486	PTE	R W	ROBBINS	ENG 28/12/17	
2487	SGT	B W	ROLLINS	ENG 29/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2488	PTE	S	ROWE	AUSTRALIA	
2522	L/CPL	W F	ROBBINS	ENG 6/9/18	DCM & MM
2537	PTE	L E	ROCUS	TFD 12 MG COY 26/6/17	
2538	PTE	K S	ROLLINS	KIA 11/4/17	
2632	PTE	A P	RAUCI		

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2848	PTE	E	RYAN	ENGLAND	
2850	PTE	T	RIORDAN	AKA O'RIORDAN	
3126	L/CPL	W	REVILL	ENG 17/4/18	
3128	PTE	R M	ROBERTSON	KIA 3/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3129	PTE	S C	REIFFEL	ENG 21/4/18	
3133	PTE	W W	ROBERTSON	ENG 21/4/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3145	PTE	W H	RAINES	DOW 20/4/17	
3384	PTE	D	RAMSAY	ENG 14/10/17	
3392	PTE	C	RODDY	ENGLAND	
3399	PTE	J	ROSE	AUSTRALIA	
3437	PTE	W	RILEY	ENGLAND	
3444	PTE	C F	REID		
3445	PTE	F	RIDER	AUSTRALIA	
3881	PTE	J E	RANKIN	DOW 5/9/16	
3882	PTE	W H	RYAN	1 ANZAC 28/9/16	
3884	SGT	A A	RHOOK		
3885	PTE	H	RUTHERFORD	KIA 11/4/17	
3887	L/SGT	R B	RAMAGE	ENGLAND	MILITARY MEDAL
3889	PTE	S	RADLEY		
3890	PTE	F	RAICH	ENGLAND	
3895	PTE	M R	ROCHE		
3896	SGT	C R	ROONEY	KIA 11/4/17	
3931	PTE	R	RUNDELL	KIA 11/4/17	
3936	PTE	C	ROBINSON	DOW 8/7/18	
4297	PTE	A	RICHARDSON		
4303	PTE	C W	ROWLEY	KIA 11/4/17	
4675	PTE	J P	RYAN		
4912	PTE	L	RICHARDS	ENGLAND	
4913	PTE	S T	READ	KIA 13/8/16	
4914	PTE	G I	ROBINSON	ENG 5/9/18	
5197	PTE	S F	RYDING	ENGLAND	
5202	PTE	J B	ROBERTSON	ENG 6/7/18	
5203	PTE	G H L	RODEN	ENGLAND	
5753	L/CPL	H	ROADS	KIA 11/4/17	
5752	PTE	J B	RICHARDSON	AUSTRALIA	
2747	PTE	C	ROSE	KIA 1/10/17	
2972	L/CPL	J A	ROSS		
2988	PTE	L J	ROSEN	ENGLAND	
1506	L/CPL	J	ROWAN	ENG 13/9/18	
2810	PTE	J M C	ROBERTSON	DOW 16/8/18	
2968	PTE	A E	ROSE	ENG 12/12/17	
2969	PTE	C	RYAN	ENGLAND	
2975	PTE	G N	ROGERS		
2967	PTE	G W	ROSE		
2982	PTE	W	REYNOLDS		
2748	PTE	W H	RUSSELL		
2973	PTE	E A L	ROSE		
3199	PTE	H	REMANT	ENG 19/4/18	
2967	PTE	D J	ROBERTSON	ENG 22/7/18	
744	PTE	A	RINGIN	TFD 12 MG COY 25/3/18	
4602	PTE	A J H	RUSSELL	ENG 22/8/17	
2834	PTE	I W P	RUSSELL		

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2974	PTE	G H	ROBERTS		
3221A	PTE	G	ROACH		
3276	PTE	I H W	ROSKRUGE	ENG 16/11/17	
3293	PTE	N J	ROSKELLY	ENG 12/12/17	
3456	PTE	J	RONESTON	ENG 4/2/18	
3452	PTE	G	RAITH	TFD 59 BN 10/11/17	
3195A	PTE	J K	ROSS	KIA 8/8/18	
2705	PTE	J A	RILLEY	KIA 18/8/18	
1741	CQMS	W R	RAYNER	ENG 7/9/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3841	PTE	D	REGAN		
201	PTE	D I H	ROSS		
2376	PTE	W J	RUFFIN		
2707	PTE	E	RAMSBOTTOM		
204	PTE	A	ROBINSON	AUST 24/9/18	
2239	PTE	V	RINKEVICH	TFD 3/9/18	
2837A	PTE	F	ROWLEY		
3789	PTE	G H	RANSOM	TFD 57 BN 31/8/18	
3795	PTE	H V	ROWE		
3788	PTE	T	RAMAGE	ENG 15/9/18	
3732	PTE	E D	RIDDLE	ENG 1/10/18	
3791	PTE	B J	RUSSELL		
4918	PTE	E	RIDDLE		
3367A	PTE	W D	ROBERTSON		
3370	PTE	H M	REAH		
3787	PTE	J T	RYAN	TFD 22/9/18	
3792	PTE	R	REID	ENG 1/10/18	
3371	PTE	S V	RUXTON	ENG 16/9/18	
1881	PTE	E	RUMNEY		
3786	PTE	A E	ROBINSON		
3796	PTE	H F	ROWE	ENG 27/9/18	
4301	PTE	F A	ROSEL	ENG 1/10/18	
3794	PTE	J W	RICE	ENG 8/10/18	
3479A	PTE	J E	RYAN		
16	PTE	W J	SAUNDERS	AUSTRALIA	
90	CPL	S E	SARGEANT		MILITARY MEDAL & BAR
497	PTE	C	SORENSEN	KIA 12/8/16	
760	PTE	J A	SMITH		
824	PTE	E	SIMMONS	ENG 8/10/18	
1610	PTE	A	SMITH		MILITARY MEDAL
1772	PTE	E	SOLOMON	POW 11/4/17	
1774	PTE	R	STANLEY	AUSTRALIA	
1775	PTE	S W	STRONG	DOW 29/1/17	
1775	L/CPL	D	SIMPSON	ENG 25/4/18	
1776	PTE	E J	SEARLES	ENG 18/10/17	
1777	PTE	G W	SAMPSON		
1779	PTE	R	SIMMONDS	KIA 14/11/16	
1778	PTE	F	SEBO	AUSTRALIA	
1838	PTE	I L	SCOTT		
1839	PTE	F H	SHARP	KIA 12/2/17	
1880	PTE	E E	SWALLOW		MILITARY MEDAL
1882	PTE	F	SHERMAN	KIA 2/9/16	
1886	PTE	L	STEVENSON	ENG 26/6/17	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
1879A	PTE	J C	STONE		
1887	PTE	A J	SALIS	ENG 8/10/18	
1893	PTE	S	SHERIDAN	AUSTRALIA	
1991	PTE	C	SHAPCOTT	ENGLAND	
1992	PTE	C	STAFFORD	KIA 16/8/18	
1994	PTE	F	SMEETON	ENG 14/5/18	
1993	PTE	F O	SPENCER	ENG 18/5/18	
1995	PTE	R	SIMPSON		
1996	PTE	J W	STEWART	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
2013	PTE	A J	STONE	ENG 24/7/18	
2014	PTE	A L	SOLOMONS	ENGLAND	
2016	PTE	E	STAP	ENGLAND	
1678	L/SGT	J W	SYKES	ENG 19/7/18	
2026	PTE	J T	SPEAKMAN		
2025	PTE	C	SECULL	ENGLAND	
2250	PTE	J O	SIMPSON	ENGLAND	
2252	PTE	F I	SILVESTER	ENGLAND	
2254	PTE	C	SWAN	ENGLAND	
2255	PTE	J S	STOCKDALE	DOW 12/10/17	
1415	PTE	F	SHIRER	TFD 4 DIV 13/10/18	
2256	PTE	A V	SHORT		
2257	PTE	L G	SHORT	ENGLAND	
2322	PTE	A	SMITH	ENGLAND	
2392A	PTE	W	SCOTT		
2393	PTE	R J E	SCOTT		
2402	PTE	R	SCOTT		
2414	PTE	H	SPILLER	ENG 18/9/18	
2420	SGT	C E	SHAW	KIA 4/7/18	
2441	PTE	J	SHIRE	ENGLAND	
2474	PTE	A E	SMITH		
2490	PTE	E J	SHEEÁN	ENGLAND	
2491A	PTE	C	SHELTON	ENG 8/11/17	
2492	PTE	F G	SHELTON	ENGLAND	
2493	PTE	A E	SITTISON		
2497	CPL	G T C	STEVENSON	ENG 9/2/18	
2503	PTE	W J	SWAIN	ENG 5/6/18	
2563	PTE	J F	SMITH	KIA 14/2/17	
2564A	T/CPL	E	STEVENSON		
2566	L/CPL	R W	STORR	KIA 18/9/18	
2567	PTE	W C	STUTE	DOW 11/4/17	
2565	PTE	J R	STONES		
2574	PTE	C	SABIN	ENGLAND	
2666	L/CPL	R G	SUMNER	ENGLAND	
2674	PTE	J	SPENCER	ENGLAND	
2725	PTE	A H	SPIBY		
2739	PTE	S	SIGGINS	ENGLAND	
2754	PTE	R W	SILVER	ENGLAND	
2755	PTE	H L	SLATER	KIA 11/4/17	
2757	PTE	A F	SMITH	ENGLAND	
2763	PTE	W	SUMMERTON	POW 11/4/17	
2803	PTE	A A	STREET	ENG 30/10/17	
3162	PTE	G E	STEVENS	AUST 4/5/17	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3455	PTE	W J	SIMPSON	ENGLAND	
3459	PTE	W L	SURRIDGE	ENG 30/8/18	
3463	PTE	F D	SPIBY	TFD 12 ALTM BTY 4/7/16	
3630	PTE	G H	SOPPETT	TFD 2ND AUST CCS	
3897	PTE	C E T	SMITH	ENGLAND	
3900	PTE	G W	STEWART	ENG 6/7/17	
3905	PTE	P J	SHELTON	DOW 30/8/16	
3907	PTE	B	SUMMERS	ENGLAND	
3908	PTE	J	SINCLAIR	DOW 25/8/16	
3909	PTE	J H	SEAGRAVE	ENG 2/1/18	
3911	PTE	J	SLOANE	KIA 11/4/17	
3913	PTE	J E	SMITH	KIA 30/8/16	
3914	PTE	E J	SULLIVAN	DOW 2/9/16	
3915	PTE	J	SULLIVAN	ENG 14/3/18	
3916	T/CPL	H H	SUTHERLAND		
3918	PTE	S	STURGESS	KIA 13/11/16	
3920	PTE	J G	SMITH		
3912	PTE	J S	SMITH	TFD 10/9/16	
3910	PTE	A	SHELDON	TFD 4/7/16	
3904	PTE	F C	SCAIFE	TFD 4/7/16	
3927	PTE	F R	SMITH		
3944	PTE	R H	SYMONS	ENGLAND	
4306	PTE	G	SCANLON		
4310	PTE	R	SCOTT	KIA 3/4/18	
4311	PTE	J H	STOREY	KIA 11/8/16	
4312	PTE	C	SCOTT	ENG 9/9/18	
4317	PTE	A J	STRICK		
4346	PTE	J G	SWEENEY	KIA 11/4/17	
4925	PTE	R J	STRANGE	AUSTRALIA	
4929	PTE	H	SANDS	ENG 10/7/18	
5207	PTE	W A	STAINSBY		
5460	PTE	G	SULLIVAN	ENG 14/5/18	
5760	PTE	W	SMITH	TFD 29/1/18	
5761	PTE	G	STEVENSON		
6590	PTE	A H	SHARP		
7071	PTE	J	STOTT		
2205	PTE	C A	SECCULL	ENGLAND	
2750	PTE	W C A	SANDLES	ENG 22/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2762	PTE	J W	SMITH	ENGLAND	
1897	PTE	H C	STORR	ENG 6/9/18	
783	SGT	J T	SMITH	ENGLAND	
2756	PTE	A E	SMITH	ENG 1/5/18	
2889	PTE	A L	STRUZ	ENG 14/5/18	
2910	PTE	W	SHARP	ENG 26/7/17	
2979	PTE	S	STURIALI	DOW 21/6/18	
2980	PTE	F	SHEARIN	ENG 3/11/17	
2981	PTE	W G	SAUNDERS	TFD 12 BDE HQ 25/5/18	
2999	PTE	J W	SPICER		
2792	PTE	A E	SUTTON	KIA 17/9/18	
2753	PTE	J A	SHANNAHAN		
2977	PTE	W S	SEENEY	ENG 24/8/17	
3211	PTE	P H	SARGENT	ENGLAND	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
1773	PTE	J W	STAFFORD		
2983	PTE	C C	SHAW		
3209	L/CPL	A W	SWAN	ENGLAND	
2147	PTE	V D	STAFFORD	ENGLAND	
2136	L/CPL	R A	SCOTT	ENGLAND	
4613	PTE	S	SHANNON		
4616	PTE	M	SCHMID	ENG 6/8/18	
4617	PTE	W	SANDERS	ENG 21/4/18	
4620	PTE	D G	SCARBOROUGH	ENG 8/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
6929	CPL	O J	SHAW	ENG 9/7/18	
2984	PTE	R D	STEUZ	KIA 5/4/18	
3109A	PTE	S P	SWEENEY	ENG 21/8/18	
3282	PTE	R M	STUBBS	DOW 2/4/18	
3234	PTE	W H	SPENCER	ENG 30/7/17	
476	PTE	S E	SLATER	ENG 29/6/18	
362	DVR	F	SUTHERLAND	ENG 19/8/18	
2253	CPL	H L	SPENDLORE	ENG 6/9/18	
2991	PTE	W E	SNAPE	ENG 3/8/17	
3206	PTE	H W	SIMPSON	ENG 16/11/17	
3213	PTE	F	STEPHENS	ENG 15/1/18	
3215	PTE	F W	SWANN		
3281	PTE	P W	SMITH	ENG 16/1/18	
1770	PTE	H H	SIMMONS		
2978	PTE	G	STEWART	KIA 1/10/17	
3111	PTE	H A	SELDEN	ENG 18/12/17	
3205	PTE	J	SAMWELL	ENG 1/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
3504	PTE	W S	SMITH	ENG 19/3/18	
3471	PTE	W S	SMITH	ENG 3/7/18	
3462A	PTE	S	SMITH	ENG 24/7/18	
3464	PTE	A B	SCRIVER	ENG 19/1/18	
3528	PTE	G M	SMITH	ENG 22/5/18	
3460	PTE	J J	SMITH		
3470	PTE	A A	STRACHAN	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3466	PTE	I	SPENER	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3529	PTE	H	SULLIVAN	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3472	PTE	O J J	SHAW	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3473	PTE	D	SLOCUM	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3458	PTE	A B	SMITH	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3463A	PTE	G W	SHEA	ENG 7/9/18	
135	PTE	E	SHERRIN	ENG 27/8/18	
7780	T/CPL	P A	SEALE		
3260	PTE	E E	SMITH		
6898	PTE	H S	SMITH		
3205	PTE	J	SMART	ENG 19/7/18	
4599	PTE	C G	SHAW	ENG 22/10/18	
1952A	PTE	G W	SENIOR	ENG 22/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2248	PTE	I C J	SMITH		
138A	PTE	E	SMITH		
3212	PTE	G T	SCOTT	ENG 16/8/18	
5180	PTE	S A	SMITH		
4596	PTE	L W	SINGER	ENG 28/11/18	
3847	PTE	A	SCOTT		MILITARY MEDAL

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3382B	PTE	G E	STANBRIDGE	KIA 8/8/18	
19102	PTE	S S	SHARP	ENG 6/9/18	
3807	PTE	J	SMEDLEY	ENG 19/8/18	
3803	PTE	D J	SCHWIND	KIA 8/8/18	
3805	PTE	W H	SPRING		
3376	PTE	B S	SACKS		
3374	PTE	V H	SCHMAHL	ENG 25/8/18	
3377	PTE	W C	SCHMIDT	ENG 8/10/18	
3373	PTE	W L J	SIMS	ENG 18/9/18	
3379	PTE	H S	SMITH	ENG 27/8/18	
3390	PTE	P C	SMITH	ENG 4/9/18	
3389A	PTE	C W	STEPHENSON		
3385A	PTE	W J	SUTTON	ENGLAND	
R314	L/CPL	H H	SLY		
3387	PTE	R N	SHEARER	ENG 6/9/18	
3380	PTE	J	SHELLY	ENG 27/9/18	
3388	PTE	G L	SCHMALL	ENG 1/10/18	
3800	PTE	W M	SUTHERLAND		
3801	PTE	C	SCOTT		
3804	L/CPL	W A	SARGENT		
15897	PTE	A J	SADLER		
12970	PTE	H	SMITH		
2792	PTE	A E	SUTTON		
14792	PTE	C A A	SNELL		
3912	PTE	J S	SMITH		
434	L/CPL	A	STEELE		
22	PTE	C A	TAYLOR	ENGLAND	
773	PTE	O	THOMPSON	KIA 14/2/17	
794	SGT	W H	TAYLER	POW 17/1/17	
571	CPL	L H	TURNER	KIA 11/4/17	
1724	SGT	W H	TURNER		MILITARY MEDAL
1881B	PTE	O	TAKING	ENGLAND	
1882	PTE	J	THOMPSON	ENGLAND	
1883	PTE	A M	TRIFFITT	TFD 59 BN 27/11/16	
1889	PTE	G	TURTON	ENGLAND	
1891	L/CPL	F E	TOBIN	KIA 11/4/17	
1906	SGT	A R	TROOD	AUSTRALIA	
1915	CPL	I W	THOMAS		
1782	PTE	G T	THISTLETHWAITE	DOW 13/10/17	
1998	PTE	A	TURNER	ENG 22/6/18	
1999	PTE	W C	TONER	ENG 6/11/17	
2000	PTE	W H	THOMPSON		
2001	PTE	N C	TYRER	KIA 8/6/17	
2090	L/CPL	L	THOMPSON	KIA 8/6/17	
2258	PTE	S J	TAYLOR		
2259	PTE	I G	TURNER		
2261	PTE	A A	TAYLOR	ENGLAND	
2262	PTE	R	THOMSON		
2263	L/CPL	P	TODD		
2410	PTE	W H	TREW	KIA 12/2/17	
2424	PTE	W	THOMAS	ENG 29/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2498	SGT	C A	TAYLOR	ENG 9/2/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2499	PTE	E J	TAYLOR	ENG 14/5/18	
2501	L/CPL	W M	TODD		
2502	PTE	R	TRUDGEON	DOW 11/11/17	
2503	PTE	J E	TARAIN		
2523A	L/CPL	H	TAYLOR	ENGLAND	
2554	PTE	A R	TREVENA	DOI 8/7/16	
2568	PTE	W	THOMPSON	ENGLAND	
2802	PTE	J J	TRUSCOTT		
2872	PTE	C F	TAIT	ENG 5/9/18	
2879	PTE	G J	TIMBS	ENGLAND	
2881	PTE	C	TODD	DOD 18/7/17	
2884	PTE	J	TUCKER	ENG 23/11/17	
2917	PTE	H H	TILLOTSON	ENGLAND	
3429	PTE	I S	THWAITES	ENG 14/5/17	
3509	PTE	A	THORBURN	DOW 2/9/16	
3925	PTE	R S	TULLY	KIA 14/11/16	
3928	PTE	A	TAYLOR	TFD 15/12/17	
3930	L/SGT	H G	TRETHOWAN	KIA 11/4/17	
3933	PTE	D W	TOPP	ENGLAND	
3936A	L/CPL	W	TUCHIN		
3937	PTE	H T	TUCK	KIA 11/8/16	
3938	L/CPL	A H	TREBLE		
3939	PTE	L W	TWYFORD	KIA 19/11/16	
3940	PTE	C J C	THOMAS		
3976A	PTE	C	TWOMEY		
4321	PTE	F J	TYERS	ENG 10/8/18	
3959	CPL	I	TOOMEY	ENG 8/10/18	
4938	T/SGT	G H	TYERS		
4972	PTE	E R	TOUZEL	DOW 5/4/17	
5213	PTE	L S	TAYLOR		
5221	PTE	W	TRAVIS	KIA 11/4/17	
5223	PTE	P E	TAYLOR	KIA 10/10/16	
5222	PTE	A G	TURRETT		
5226	PTE	E	THORPE	ENGLAND	
5769	PTE	I E	TYLER	ENGLAND	
2002	PTE	W A	TULLOH	ENG 3/4/18	
2764	PTE	J W	TANDREW		
3005	PTE	S J	TANNER	KIA 18/9/18	
2765	PTE	W G	TARRANT		
3217	PTE	A G	TOWNSEND	ENG 8/10/18	
3018	PTE	J H	TURNER	ENG 17/10/17	
4385	PTE	M	TREHARNE	ENG 10/9/18	
4630	L/CPL	A S	THORPE		MILITARY MEDAL
3216	PTE	E	TALBOT	ENG 24/7/17	
3218	PTE	S	TREDINNICK		
3219	PTE	J S	THORNE	Accidently Killed 4/4/18	
3243	PTE	L	TIBBETT	DOW 3/10/17	
3248	PTE	R B	TAYLOR	KIA 28/4/18	
3251	PTE	J G	TURNER	ENG 29/8/17	
2989	PTE	I	THOMPSON	ENG 15/8/17	
2939	PTE	J	TAYLOR		
2987	PTE	F R	TORODE	ENGLAND	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2154A	PTE	W	TROTTER	ENG 5/9/18	
2924	PTE	C	THOMPSON	ENG 26/7/18	
3101	PTE	J	TAYLOR	ENG 8/10/18	
5706A	PTE	H	TREBLE		
3220	PTE	W E	TREVELYAN	ENGLAND	
3517	PTE	J I	TYNAN	ENG 6/9/18	
3530	PTE	W G	THOMAS	TFD 59 BN 10/11/17	
3929	PTE	J	TUBRIDY	ENG 1/10/18	
3477	PTE	H F	TYE	TFD 11/6/18	
2768	PTE	L M	THOMAS		
532	PTE	A E	TOOTH	KIA 9/7/18	
5203	PTE	F A	TYERS		
2744	PTE	C	TREMBATH		
3820A	PTE	E	TATLOR	ENG 1/10/18	
3818	PTE	H G	THOMSON	DOW 4/10/18	
3396A	PTE	P F	TAVENER	ENG 30/8/18	
3394	PTE	V R	TUCKER	ENG 17/8/18	
3395A	PTE	T C	TURRELL		
3393	PTE	L E	TAYLOR	ENG 6/9/18	
3811	PTE	T N	TURNER		
3812	PTE	P	TAYLOR	ENG 6/9/18	
3813	PTE	W H	TREGELLAS		
3816	PTE	W H	TOWNSEND		
1747	SGT	W	URQUHART		
2264	PTE	J W	URQUHART	DOW 13/10/17	
2308	PTE	C	UNSTEAD		
2430	PTE	W E	UNWIN	ENG 26/10/17	
2890	PTE	W H C	UNDY	KIA 12/10/17	
2990	PTE	C	UNWIN		
3906	PTE	G A	UREN		
3397	PTE	H G	UNWIN		
2220	L/CPL	I P	VEAL		
148	PTE	J	VENN	ENGLAND	
242	PTE	P H R	VARCOG		
348	PTE	W C	VAUGHAN	AUSTRALIA	
2003	PTE	G F J	VILLINGER		
2004	PTE	H L	VONMARD	KIA 11/4/17	
2068	PTE	T I	VAUGHAN	DOW 11/6/18	
2893	L/CPL	G W	VARLEY	ENG 4/2/18	
4940	PTE	C	VINCENT	ENG 3/8/18	
2770	PTE	I A	VAGG	ENG 21/12/17	
2771	PTE	I R	VIZARD		
3222	PTE	N D	VANN	ENG 8/8/18	
3221	PTE	W G	VINCE	ENG 23/11/18	
3640	PTE	T L	VALLANCE		
147	SGT	A C	WILLIAMS	KIA 8/7/18	
185	PTE	R J G	WILLIAMS	ENG 30/8/18	
200	PTE	A	WARREN	ENGLAND	
396	PTE	H T	WYLD	ENG 16/1/18	
515	PTE	A H	WALPOLE	ENGLAND	
583	CPL	R	WALDEN	AUST 8/10/18	
671	PTE	G	WALKER	DOW 4/8/16	

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REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
865	PTE	J L	WILSON	ENGLAND	
933	PTE	J T	WALLIS	KIA 9/8/16	
947	PTE	S J	WALL	AUST 24/9/18	
937	PTE	P G	WOOLCOCK		
976	PTE	F J	WATKINS	ENGLAND	
974	PTE	A	WYND		
1070	PTE	T W	WILSON	AUST 8/10/18	
1119	PTE	I W	WASLEY	ENG 19/2/18	
1429	PTE	A H	WILLIAMS	ENGLAND	
1518	PTE	J	WALSH		
1417	PTE	A D	WHITELAW		
1729	PTE	J E	WILLIAMS		
1782	PTE	H J	WILLIAMS	KIA 9/8/16	
1783	PTE	R A L	WIGMORE	AUSTRALIA	
1784	PTE	A J	WILLIAMSON	ENGLAND	
1785	PTE	I B	WILLIAMS	ENGLAND	
1786	PTE	P W	WARD	TFD 12 BDE HQ 10/10/18	
1789	PTE	E G	WEBSTER	ENGLAND	
1790	PTE	C E	WEST	KIA 28/3/18	
1791	PTE	W	WATSON	KIA 11/4/17	
1791A	PTE	A E	WESTERBECK	KIA 11/4/17	
1794	PTE	D J	WHITELAW		
1795	L/CPL	D G	WILLIAMS		MILITARY MEDAL
1840	PTE	J G	WITHAM	TFD 1 ANZAC 28/9/16	
1801	PTE	J	WILSON		
1800A	PTE	F	WISEWOULD		
1803	PTE	H W	WOOD	ENGLAND	
1841	PTE	K G	WILLIAMS	KIA 5/4/18	
1842A	PTE	H F	WALKER	ENG 30/7/17	
1854	PTE	C C	WILLIAMS	KIA 8/6/17	
1857	CPL	C L	WHITBY	ENG 27/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
1886A	PTE	E T	WRIGHT		
1890	CPL	J J	WHITE	ENG 21/8/18	Distinguished Conduct Medal
1897	PTE	E A	WARE		
1898	PTE	H	WYATT	KIA 8/7/18	
1899	PTE	P	WYLDE		
1900A	L/CPL	A R	WILLIAMS	POW 11/4/17	
1922	L/CPL	A R	WILSON	KIA 1/10/17	
2011	PTE	E R	WHITTLES	ENG 7/9/18	
2012	SGT	J E	WHITTLES	KIA 11/4/17	
2021	PTE	E P	WORNER	ENG 26/10/17	
2005	PTE	F	WILLIAMS	KIA 11/4/17	
2027	CPL	F	WALKER		
2039	PTE	G V	WALSH	ENGLAND	
2041	PTE	R G	WRIGHT	ENG 14/4/18	
2279	PTE	P A	WHITECROFT	ENG 29/8/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2266A	CPL	W A	WALLACE	ENG 19/4/18	
2267	PTE	H J	WILKINSON		
2268	PTE	I J	WILSON	ENG 21/4/18	
2269	PTE	C R	WOOD	ENGLAND	
2270A	PTE	J	WHEILDON	ENGLAND	
2271	PTE	G	WHEILDON	ENGLAND	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
2272	PTE	J J	WESTERDALE	ENGLAND	
2273	PTE	S C	WATKINSON	ENG 4/9/18	
2275	PTE	P H	WILLIAMS	DOW 11/2/17	
2276A	PTE	J	WHITE	ENG 1/10/18	
2277	PTE	H W	WOOD	ENG 25/4/18	
2278	PTE	H W	WINTER	KIA 8/7/18	
2361	PTE	J	WALKER	ENG 30/5/18	MILITARY MEDAL
2428	T/CPL	C R	WILLIAMSON		Distinguished Conduct Medal
2466	PTE	T	WADE	KIA 11/4/17	
2481	PTE	E J	WILKINS	ENG 16/1/18	
2504	PTE	C W	WARD	ENG 19/6/18	
2509	PTE	L E	WILLEY		
2510	PTE	L G	WILLEY		
2512	PTE	L	WILSON	ENG 8/10/18	
2541	PTE	K M	WARNER		
2571	PTE	E T G	WATTS		
2573	PTE	E R	WILLIAMS	TFD 11/11/17	
2574	PTE	A R	WILLIS	TFD 28/2/18	
2657	PTE	R N	WAIGHT	KIA 13/8/16	
2658	PTE	J	WOOLLARD	ENG 3/7/17	
2724	PTE	H B	WATKINS	KIA 12/2/17	
2774	PTE	W L	WILKINSON	ENG 1/10/18	
2900	L/CPL	R C	WILKINSON		
2905	PTE	A H	WILSON	TFD 21/4/18	
2908	L/CPL	J	WOMERSLY	KIA 16/7/17	
2908A	PTE	W E	WILSON	ENGLAND	
2909	PTE	H A	WRIGHT	ENG 30/7/18	
2910	PTE	A	WALLACE	ENG 15/8/17	
2911	PTE	H L	WALLIS	KIA 9/8/16	
3443	PTE	I B	WILSON	DOW 7/7/17	
3529	SGT	F C	WHITE	KIA 11/4/17	
3530	PTE	H	WHYBROW	AUSTRALIA	
3534	PTE	L J	WHITEHEAD	AUSTRALIA	
3943	PTE	F F	WHITELAW	ENGLAND	
3944	CPL	L J	WEBB	ENG 13/5/18	
3945	RQMS	G H	WILLIAMS		Meritorious Service Medal
3946	L/SGT	A	WAUGH		
3947	PTE	S J W	WILLIAMS	AUSTRALIA	
3948	PTE	D E	WRIGHT	AUSTRALIA	
3949	PTE	J	WATSON	KIA 7/7/17	
3950	PTE	W M	WILBERFORCE	ENGLAND	
3951	PTE	A	WATSON	KIA 14/8/16	
3953	PTE	J J	WINDSOR	ENGLAND	
3961	SGT	W C	WADE		MILITARY MEDAL
3963	PTE	J	WILLIAMS	POW 11/4/17	
3964	PTE	G L	WOOD		
3966	PTE	C	WOOD		
3967	PTE	H F	WILSON		
3968	SGT	E A	WILLIAMS		Distinguished Conduct Medal
3969	PTE	R	WILLIS	KIA 1/9/16	
3954	PTE	J C	WEATE	TFD 27/1/17	
3988	CPL	H	WILHELM		

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
4243	PTE	H J	WHITE		
4322	PTE	G	WALKER	KIA 11/4/17	
4323	PTE	F G	WIDDISON	AUSTRALIA	
4331	PTE	G I T	WORMALD	ENG 23/8/18	
4334	PTE	R	WORTHINGTON	KIA 11/4/17	
4335	PTE	R L	WILLIAMSON	ENG 3/8/18	
4336	PTE	W S	WHITE		
4339	PTE	J J	WILLMOTT	ENG 26/7/18	
4625	PTE	N D	WALKER		
4629	PTE	A	WATSON	KIA 5/4/18	
4638	PTE	J	WYND		
4942	PTE	R W	WEISS	AUSTRALIA	
4944	PTE	R A	WALLACE	ENG 21/4/18	
4948	CPL	J W	WILKINSON	KIA 3/4/18	
5234	PTE	G	WILLIS		
5248	CPL	A J	WHITE	ENG 4/4/18	
5261	PTE	C R	WILSON	KIA 3/4/18	
5775	PTE	J H	WILLIAMS	KIA 11/4/17	
5776	PTE	T H	WILLIAMS	DOW as POW 18/4/17	
5779	PTE	S	WINTER	ENGLAND	
5787	PTE	W	WREN	POW 11/4/17	
6119	PTE	P	WILSON	POW 11/4/17	
6619	PTE	D A	WOODS	ENGLAND	
10353	PTE	E	WHITMAN	KIA 11/4/17	
2777	PTE	W J	WILSON	ENG 9/9/17	
2995	PTE	C A	WATSON		
2996	PTE	I	WALLOFF	ENG 18/10/17	
2997	PTE	F B	WHITE	ENG 18/9/16	
2892	PTE	C	WATTUS	KIA 1/10/17	
2993	PTE	M	WALTON	KIA 11/7/18	
2994	PTE	A	WILSON	ENG 5/9/18	
3000	PTE	F I	WENHAM		
937	SGT	P G	WOOLCOCK	ENGLAND	MILITARY MEDAL
2992	PTE	L T	WILLIAMS	KIA 9/7/18	
2985	PTE	W J	WILKINSON		
801	L/CPL	R	WHITE	ENGLAND	
3229	PTE	A	WERNDLY	KIA 18/9/18	
3230	L/CPL	H B	WELSH	ENG 27/8/17	
3236	L/CPL	I F S	WEAVER	ENG 10/1/18	
3237	PTE	W	WOOD	ENG 19/3/18	
3231	PTE	W G	WALKER		MILITARY MEDAL
693	PTE	G	WILSON	ENG 2/1/18	
3335	PTE	S G	WILLIAMS	ENG 8/10/18	
4145	PTE	V J	WASLEY		MILITARY MEDAL AND BAR
4386	PTE	R B	WALLACE	DOW 21/6/18	
4488A	PTE	V R	WILSON	TFD 14/5/18	
3233	PTE	W R	WARD	KIA 1/10/17	
3257A	PTE	I G	WHITE	KIA 11/10/17	
3226	PTE	E	WHITELEY	TFD 7/7/18	
3227A	PTE	C	WRIGHT	KIA 5/4/18	
3231	PTE	J	WASSALL	ENGLAND	
3481	PTE	A B V	WATERS	KIA 19/8/18	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
3968A	PTE	W W	WILLIS		
1798	PTE	J D	WILSON	KIA 19/8/17	
3228	PTE	M	WHYTE	ENG 30/8/17	
1264	PTE	G	WILLIAMS	AUST 8/10/18	
2923	PTE	C H	WILLIAMS	KIA 4/5/18	MILITARY MEDAL & CDG
2998	PTE	C A	WALTON	ENG 16/11/17	
3449	PTE	E L	WILLIAMS		
2812	PTE	W J A	WALDREN	KIA 28/9/17	
2280	CPL	S	WHITE	ENG 12/4/18	
90	RSM	F	WARBURTON	ENG 25/4/18	
3483	PTE	W H	WHITE		
3484	T/CPL	J A	WARNOCK		
3489	PTE	W E	WHITELAW	ENG 23/1/18	
3531	PTE	C	WALSH	ENG 17/4/18	
4271	PTE	W	WOODS		
3493	PTE	C	WAYLAND	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3490	PTE	G I	WILLIAMS	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
3488	PTE	B C	WEBB	TFD 59 BN 8/11/17	
2006	PTE	J H	WILLIAMS	TFD 25/3/18	
3480	PTE	J B	WILSON	ENG 13/7/18	
3891A	PTE	W	WILLIAMSON		
3965	PTE	A	WARD		
3487	PTE	D H	WALLACE	ENG 8/10/18	
5208	PTE	C	WELLS		MILITARY MEDAL
2105	PTE	C	WEBBER	ENG 4/9/18	
3487A	L/CPL	W E	WARD		
2019	PTE	H	WARREN		
3741	PTE	J V	WALSHE		
1764	PTE	R	WILLIAMS	DOW 11/7/18	
2732	PTE	J	WARD	ENG 3/8/18	
2977	DVR	J C	WHITING		
2823	PTE	H J	WATSON	ENG 8/10/18	
3595	PTE	J M	WALSH	ENG 10/10/18	
4085	PTE	W A	WRIGHT		
3401A	PTE	R J	WADDEN	ENG 4/9/18	
3398A	PTE	C S	WEBB	ENG 17/8/18	
3400	PTE	H	WAILES	ENG 15/9/18	
3412	PTE	S	WIGG	ENG 17/9/18	
3402	PTE	H W	WORKMAN	DOW 19/8/18	
3411	PTE	J E	WORDS		
3415	PTE	A J	WILLIAMS	ENG 22/10/18	
3596	PTE	G D	WILLIAMS		
3593	PTE	H E	WESTGARTH	ENG 17/8/18	
3594A	PTE	F N	WILLIAMS		
3622	PTE	F R	WILLIAMS		
5149	L/CPL	M P	WALCH		MILITARY MEDAL
4269	SGT	H S	WARFIELD		
2281	PTE	R J	YOUNG	ENG 21/4/18	
2230	CPL	W J	YOUNG		
2445	PTE	R	YOUNG	ENGLAND	
2575	PTE	W	YONDLE		
3971	PTE	A	YOUNG	KIA 14/11/16	

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
4341	PTE	A C	YOUNG	DOD 5/3/17	
4950	PTE	B A	YEWERS	ENGLAND	
3001	PTE	E P	YEALLAND		
2806	PTE	G	YOUNG		
1884A	PTE	J L	YOUNG	ENG 3/11/17	
3002	PTE	I R	YULE	ENG 6/11/18	
2319	PTE	H H	YELLAND		
3238	PTE	S	YOUNG	ENGLAND	
1106	PTE	W C	YEAMAN		
2743A	PTE	P	YOUNG		
	LT	C H	ANNESLY		
	LT	H	BAKER		
	LT	L	BULL	DOW 6/4/18	MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	W C	BROOKS		
	CAPT	F E	BODDINGTON	KIA 11/4/17	
	2/LT	J H	BARNES	DOW 8/5/17	
	2/LT	V L	BISHOP	TFD AFC 12/5/18	
	LT	P C	BREARLY	ENG 27/7/18	
	2/LT	R I	BRITTAIN		MILITARY CROSS
	LT	A I	BACON	TFD 3/7/18	
	LT	L	BYRNE	KIA 18/9/18	
	CAPT	A	BRABY	RMO	
	CAPT	A E	BROWN		
	LT	E R	BRAMBLE		
	LT	W E	BROUGH		
	LT	B R	BIRD		MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	J	BRACK		MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	N F	BREMNER		Distinguished Service Order
	LT/COL	J J	CORRIGAN		DSO & BAR
	LT	E	CORNWALL	ENG 2/2/28	
	CAPT	L C A	CRAIG	TFD 4 DIV HQ 28/5/17	MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	R	CUNNINGHAM	AUSTRALIA	
	MAJ	F M	COUCHMAN		Distinguished Service Order
	LT	V J G	COUTTIE	ENGLAND	
	LT	J P	COWEY	AUST 8/10/18	MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	G H	CLARKE	ENG 9/2/18	
	LT	L L	COULSON		MILITARY MEDAL
	LT	I J	CARR		
	LT	T G	CARTER	ENG 8/10/18	MILITARY CROSS
	LT	E	CORBETT	ENG 16/7/17	
	LT	L W	CRICHTON	ENG 15/3/18	
	LT	M M	CUDDIHY	ENG 19/4/18	
	LT	E A	CHARLTON		
	LT	F O	CAMERON	ENG 5/4/18	
	2/LT	D	CARMICHAEL	ENG 17/4/18	
	2/LT	M D	COBB	TFD 4 MG BN 10/5/18	
	2/LT	S R T	COX		
	2/LT	S R	DALGLEISH	ENG 4/11/18	
	LT/COL	H K	DENHAM	AUSTRALIA	Distinguished Service Order
	CAPT	W R	DAVIDSON	KIA 16/8/17	MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	H S	DAVIS	KIA 11/4/17	
	LT	A S	DICKINSON		MILITARY CROSS

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
	LT	H W	DAVIS	ENG 30/7/18	
	MAJ	E S	DAVIS	ENG 25/4/18	
	LT	A F S	DOBSON	ENG 5/4/18	
	LT	H L	DUNNETT	ENG 13/7/18	MILITARY MEDAL
	LT	E T	EDDY	ENG 7/8/18	
	MAJ	J M	EDGLEY		Distinguished Service Order
	LT	H G	FOREST		Italian Medal Of Valour
	LT	R F	FOSTER	ENG 21/4/18	
	MAJ	H C	FORD	TFD 26 BN 27/7/18	Distinguished Service Order
	LT	N W	FAULKNER		Military Cross& Military Medal
	LT	J A	GRANT	ENGLAND	
	LT	S R	GOLDSMITH	ENG 17/7/18	Military Cross& Military Medal
	CAPT	A	HARRINGTON	ENGLAND	
	LT	J K	HALL	KIA 8/8/18	
	CAPT	K I	HENDERSON		
	2/LT	C W	HICKENBOTHAM	DOW 15/6/17	
	2/LT	W	HOOD		MILITARY MEDAL
	LT	A V	HATFIELD	ENG 28/10/18	
	LT	T J	HILL	ENG 26/10/17	
	LT	W L	HANNA		MILITARY MEDAL
	LT	K A	HALL	ENG 29/8/18	
	LT	A J	HUDSON		
	2/LT	F J	HURREN		MILITARY MEDAL
	2/LT	R E	JEFFES	ENG 18/1/18	
	2/LT	W H	JENNINGS	KIA 3/4/18	
	LT	C J	JENNINGS	ENG 10/9/18	
	LT	A V	JAMES	ENG 17/10/18	MILITARY MEDAL
	LT	L N	JENNINGS	POW 14/5/18	
	LT	W	JACKSON		MILITARY CROSS
	LT	A P P	KEMP	ENGLAND	MILITARY CROSS
	LT	W	KEOGH	ENG 10/8/18	
	CAPT	L J	KIMBER	ENGLAND	
	2/LT	J C	LAWRENCE		Mil Medal& Merit Svc Medal
	LT	S A	LATIMER	ENG 10/9/18	
	LT	E A	LEITH	ENG 1/10/18	Distinguished Service Order
	LT/COL	G T	LEE	TFD 5/12/16	
	LT	J W	MARSHALL	ENG 25/4/18	
	CAPT	G E	MILNE	DOW 5/4/18	MILITARY CROSS
	LT	A J C	MURIEL	ENG 14/10/18	MILITARY CROSS
	LT	A B	MORTIMER	ENG 4/9/18	
	LT	A F M	MCKENZIE	DOW 26/8/18	
	LT	J J	MOLPHY		
	LT	M J	MCGHIE		MILITARY CROSS
	LT	A T	MCALLISTER	ENG 4/9/18	
	LT	H H	MACKNIGHT		
	LT	W F H	MASTER	ENG 9/2/18	MILITARY CROSS
	LT	G	MCKENZIE		
	LT	W	MCEGAN	ENG 26/12/17	
	CAPT	L J	MOORHOUSE	KIA 1/10/16	
	CAPT	J J	MCPHERSON		
	MAJ	F R	NORTH	ENG 27/8/18	MILITARY CROSS & BAR
	LT	G V	O'CONNOR	ENG 20/6/18	MILITARY CROSS

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH BATTALION

REGT NO	RANK	INIT	NAME	REMARKS	MEDALS AND AWARDS
	CART	R	OUTHWAITE	Accidentally Killed 16/5/18	MILITARY CROSS
	LT	W C	PENTLAND	ENG 17/10/17	
	CAPT	D B	PAYNE		MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	F O	PURNELL	KIA 13/11/16	
	2/LT	F	PINKHAM	AUSTRALIA	
	LT	C E	PALSTRA		
	2/LT	H C	PINSENT		MILITARY CROSS
	LT	C M	PLEASANCE		
	LT	W C	PLEASANCE		MILITARY CROSS
	MAJ	S L	PERRY	TFD 45 BN 19/10/17	
	LT	R	PALMER		
	LT	A V	PETERSON	TFD 15 BDE 26/5/18	
	2/LT	D L	PARRY		MILITARY MEDAL
	2/LT	A P	RIDGEWELL	POW 11/4/17	
	LT	D C	ROSE		
	CAPT	T V	RILEY	ENG 13/9/18	
	LT	H G	RITTER	ENG 4/11/18	MILITARY MEDAL
	CAPT	W A	SYME		MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	P W	SIMONSON		Order of British Empire
	LT	H	SPEER	TFD INDIAN ARMY 25/1/18	
	CAPT	E	SMALLPAGE	RMO	
	LT	D M	SANDRAL		
	LT	G P	STOREY		MILITARY CROSS
	LT	H G	SMITH	TFD 12 BDE 26/5/18	DCM & MC
	CAPT	C A	SYMONS	ENG 26/8/18	
	LT	A	SHELDON	TFD 12 BDE 6/6/18	
	LT	J	SLATER		MILITARY MEDAL
	LT	J A	STANTON	ENG 10/9/17	MILITARY CROSS
	CAPT	E B	THOMAS		
	CAPT	F E T	TRUE	48 BN RMO	
	2/LT	A E	TREEBY		MILITARY MEDAL
	CAPT	A E	TERRY	AUSTRALIA	
	2/LT	K	TOLEMAN		
	CAPT	G S	VANSTAN		MILITARY CROSS
	T/CAPT	A W	WALLACE		MILITARY CROSS
	LT	N R	WEIR		
	2/LT	A G I	WOODWARD	ENG 30/7/17	
	2/LT	C	WRIGHT	ENGLAND	MILITARY CROSS
	2/LT	F	WALKER	KIA 11/4/17	
	LT	A B R E	WILLISON		MILITARY CROSS
	2/LT	J W	WESTWOOD		DCM & MM
	MAJ	V J	WAINE	POW 11/4/17	
3724	CPL	J A	L'HOTELLIER		
3726	PTE	M J	LAST		
	2/LT	A	SHEPHERD	TFD 23/10/16	
2247	PTE	J S	LITTLE		
3005	PTE	C F	AVORY		
3293	PTE	J	IVEY		

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